

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD NINE

TERM I

HISTORY

1. ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

The history of the human race covers the entire period since man first appeared on earth. By about 4000 BC the accumulated knowledge and skills of the preceding thousands of years, combined with new discoveries of metals enabled man to live in urban societies. The emergence of this stage was a revolution in human history known as the metal age revolution. It led to the emergence of the first civilizations which are known as River Valley Civilizations. Such river valley civilizations were noted for the effective use of metal implements for Cultivation, weapons and domestic use.

The Bronze Age civilizations which flourished in different parts of the world between 5000 BC and 500 BC were

1. The Indus Valley civilization or the Harappan culture (3250 to 2750 BC)
2. The Tigris – Euphrates civilization of Mesopotamia, the modern Iraq (3500 BC to 1000 BC)
3. The Nile Valley Civilization in Egypt (4000 – 500BC)
4. The Hwang –Ho or the Yellow River civilization in China (3500-3000 BC)

The Nile Valley Civilization of Egypt

Among the four civilizations of the Bronze Age, the civilization of Egypt which flourished in the valley of the Nile, is believed to be the oldest of which systematic records are available. The archaeologists were able to find huge pyramids, the mysterious sphinx, ruins of temples and tombs, furniture

and clothing and even well preserved human bodies (Mummies). Egypt is known as the “daughter of Nile”. Herodotus, the Greek historian aptly called Egypt, “the gift of Nile”. The Egyptian civilization was at its pinnacle of glory about 5000 years ago.

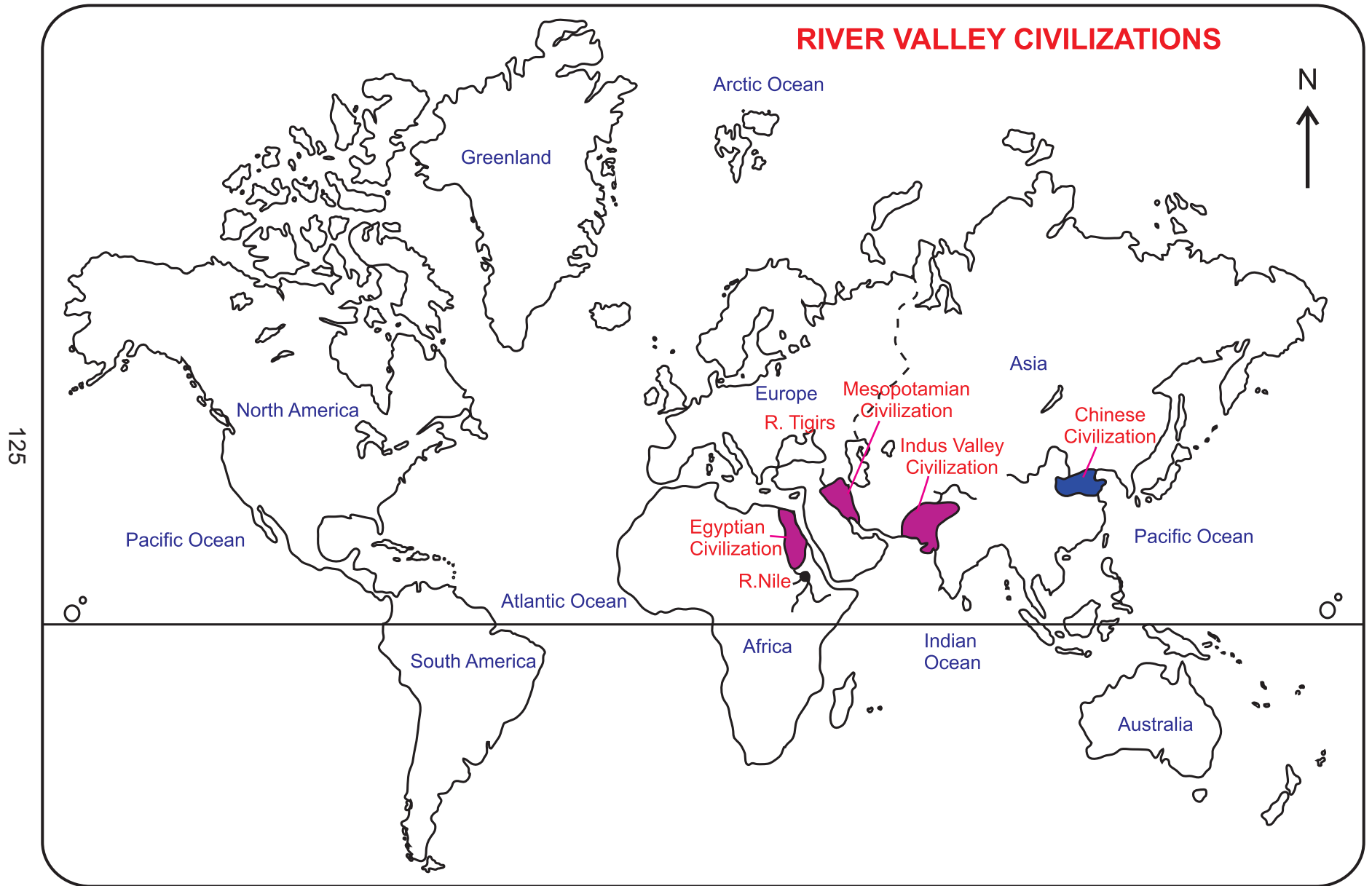
Political Condition

The people of ancient Egypt consisted of various tribes. The innumerable tribal chieftains (Nomes) were gradually merged into two kingdoms under strong kings. Later on entire Egypt was united under one Pharaoh. The Pharaohs were absolute monarchs. The kings were believed to have descended from Sun God. They lived in great luxury. The Pharaoh was the chief justice, chief priest and chief commander. After his death his body was preserved in the form of ‘Mummy’. He had the power to declare wars and make treaties. The foremost among Egyptian kings of this period were Thutmose I and Thutmose III. Emperor Thutmose III was known as the “Napoleon of Egypt”.

Socio – Economic Condition

The Egyptian society was composed of three classes namely the aristocracy, the middle class and the slaves. The slaves were forced to work for the construction of pyramids, temples, canals and dams. Generally speaking, the king and his lords were at the top in the social ladder. The priests and the nobles formed a privileged class. They lived a life of comfort. Merchants, artisans, small landowners formed the middle class of the society.

RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS



The position of women was a unique one. They practiced monogamy and endogamy.

Agriculture was the main occupation. They introduced the process of irrigation by digging canals in basins. They knew the art of making several articles of metal particularly of bronze. **Ship-building** became an important trade, along with pottery and cloth weaving. Both internal and external trade were highly developed. Their main means of transport was navigation in the river Nile and the sea.

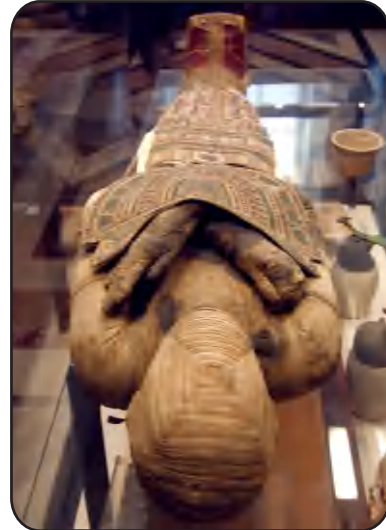
Religion

Religion dominated the **political, economic, intellectual** and **social life** of the Egyptians. The ancient Egyptians practiced polytheism. Their principal god was the **Sun God, Amon or Aton or Ra**; the other important gods and goddesses were **Osiris, Isis** and **Horus**. The images of these gods were carved out of big stones. They were shaped as partly human and partly animal. They believed that man would have a resurrected life and a trial by God. This religious belief inspired them to **mummify** their **corpses** and to construct pyramids (**Tombs of the Pharaohs**) to preserve dead bodies. The great **pyramid of Gizeh** built for the **Pharaoh Cheops (Khufu)** is 481 feet high.



Pyramid of Gizeh

The preserved and embalmed dead body inside the tomb was called mummy. The mummy was placed in a wooden **coffin** and it was sealed in a stone box called **Sarcophagus**.



The Mummy case

In order to make the journey of the Pharaoh to the next world comfortable, food, clothing and furniture were placed inside the tomb. **Pharaoh Amenhotep IV**, popularly known as **Akhnaton** enforced **monotheism**, with **Aton** as the only god to be worshiped by people. He also declared that he was against fighting and wars.

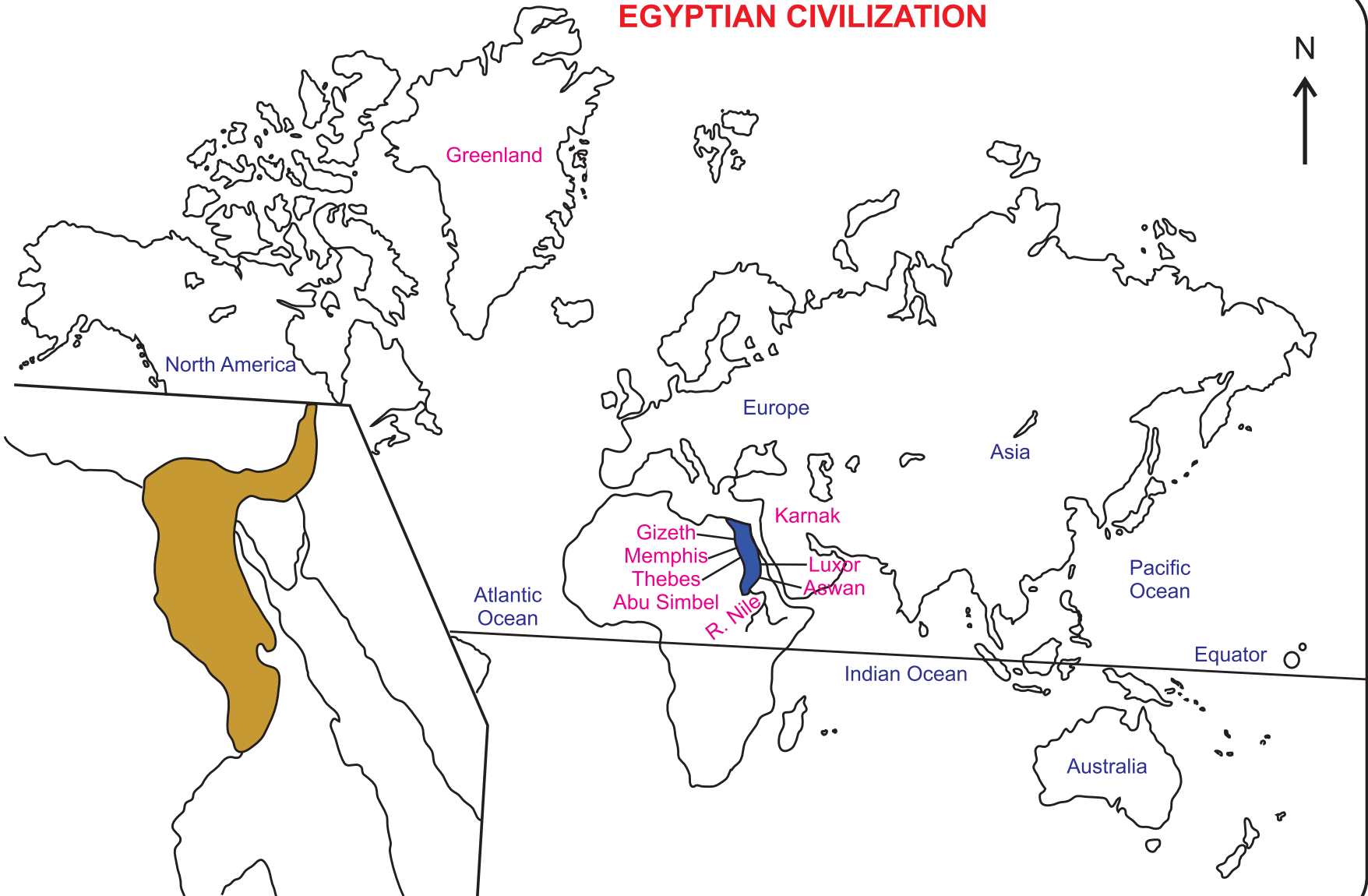
Art and Architecture

Egypt was the earliest home of art, **architecture** and **sculpture**. The pyramids and the sphinx are the most



The Sphinx

EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION



beautiful and wonderful specimens of their architecture and art. The sphinx is a **mythological** animal with the head of a man and body of a lion.

The Greek historian and the father of history **Herodotus** wrote that 30,000 men worked for 20 years to complete the structure of the pyramid of Pharaoh **Cheops (Khufu) at Gizeh**. It is regarded as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The temple at **Karnak** is a fine monument.



The Karnak Temple

Writing

The ancient writing of Egypt was known as **Hieroglyphics**. Hieroglyphics is a Greek word, which means Holy picture. They first used a system of pictographs. There were more than 2000 pictograph symbols. Writing materials considered of **papyrus, reed pen, ink** and **inkpot**.

Egyptian literature is predominantly religious in nature which included book of **'the dead'** and **'coffin texts'**. They also discovered the secrets of eclipses, movements of planets and prepared a solar calendar. They calculated the days between floods in the Nile and fixed the solar year with 365 days. The cycle of Zodiac is a gift of

Egyptians to the science of **Astronomy** and **Astrology**. They prepared star tables. Tremendous progress in the field of medicine and surgery were made. They were the first to introduce a decimal system and to develop geometry.

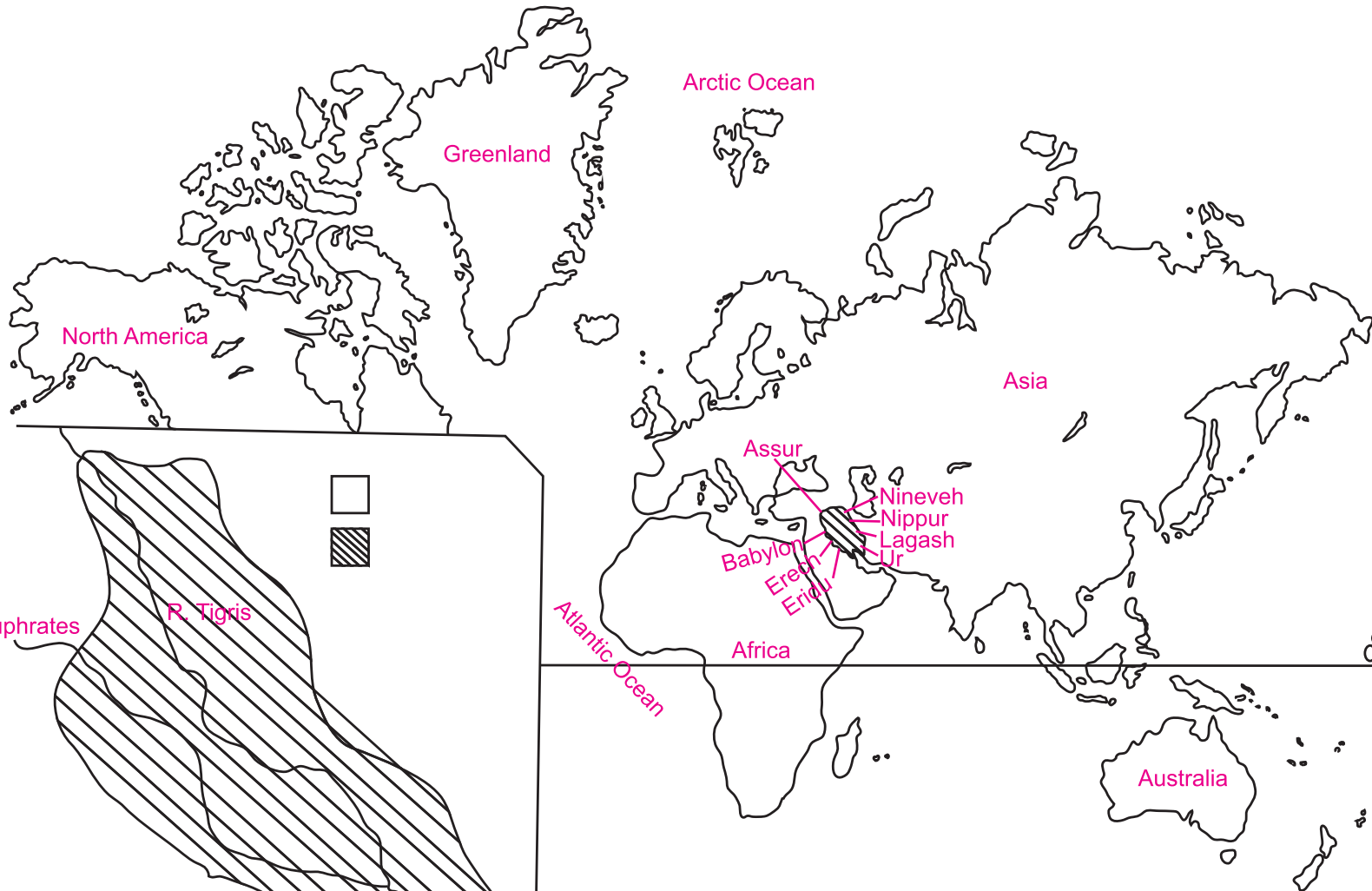
Trade and Commerce

Agriculture was the main occupation of the Egyptians. The Nile Valley became the centre of great economic activity. They carried on trade in **ivory, gold, ebony, ostrich feathers** and **slaves** with Nubia and Sudan. They imported spices, scents, colours, fine cloth and sandal from India. They learnt the art of making jewellery, glassware and furniture. The world is deeply indebted to them not only for their contribution to the civilization but also for their art and crafts. Thus Egypt made several unique and valuable contributions to the world.

Mesopotamian Civilization

The great Mesopotamian civilization comprises the Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian cultures. This civilization flourished in a region between two rivers, i.e., Euphrates and Tigris, hence the name Mesopotamia (meso - in between, potam - rivers; i.e., the land between two rivers). Both the rivers, the Euphrates 2760 kms long and the Tigris 2000 km long, have their source in the mountains of Armenia. The valley between these two rivers is in the shape of crescent and the region is fertile, hence is known as the 'fertile crescent'. The Garden of Eden mentioned in the Old Testament of the Bible was believed to have been situated within this region. The fertility of the soil and availability of water

MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION



attracted many tribes to this region. The peculiar feature of the Mesopotamian civilization was its complex character.

Political Life

The word Sumerian means black-headed. The historians tell us that they did not belong to the Aryan or the Semitic race. They settled in the southern part of Mesopotamia near the Persian Gulf. They adopted a city state type of government. Sumer was their chief city state, so they were called Sumerians. Their city states were governed by patesis (Priest Kings). The most important city-states were Ur, Larsa, Kish, Lagas Eridu and Ammon. They had no physical barriers to prevent immigrations. So their kingdom was conquered by the semitic king of Akkad, Saragon I.

Bab-Ilu was made the capital of Amorite by king SUMMUABU and their city became popular as Babylon. Amorites were called **Babylonians** and their powerful king was Hammurabi. His reign witnessed all round prosperity and was sometimes described as the golden age of Mesopotamia. Later on Assyrians conquered Mesopotamia. They were cruel and believed in terror activities. The chief centres of Assyrian power were Assur and Nineveh. Later on they were conquered by the Chaldeans. The Chaldean empire reached the zenith of its prosperity



Hanging Garden of Babylon

during the reign by Nebuchad nezzar. He built the famous “Hanging Garden”, which is considered as one of the wonders of the ancient world. As a result of the joint contribution of the Sumerians, the Babylonians and the Assyrians, there flourished a great civilization in Mesopotamia for long time.

Social Life

The society was divided into three strata, the farmers, labourers and the slaves. The social regulation was based on religion. The temples were the centres of education. Women had a honoured position. Agriculture was highly developed. They carried trade with Indus and Nile Valley people. The Babylonian merchants carried on commerce by barter at first and the city of Babylon became the centre of the international commerce.

Cuneiform Script

The Sumerians evolved a system of writing with wedge shaped letters called cuneiform. They wrote on wet clay tablets. They were then baked or dried. A large number of these clay tablets have been found. They used nearly 350 signs. Their writings were from right to left. Most of the books of this period described gods and their activities. One of the most famous of these is the Epic of Gilgamesh.



Cuneiform Script

Science and Astronomy

The science, especially astronomy and medicine had made astonishing progress. Sun dials and water clocks were used to measure time. They made use of a Lunar calendar of 365 days divided into 12 months. They divided the circle into 360 degrees (60 x 6). The ziggurat or towered building also served as an observatory. The Sumerians knew planets like Jupiter, Venus, Saturn and Mars. Ancient Chaldean astronomers Naburi and Kidinnu made many contributions to the science of astronomy.

They adopted units of sixty to count time. The Sumerians mostly used Sexagesimal system of counting. The concept of seven days constituting a week also goes back to the days of Chaldeans.

Religion

Religion played an important role. Their chief god was Marduk and his queen Nanshe. Ishta the mother of the gods possessed control over reproduction among plants and beasts. The Gods named Shamash, Nannar and Tammuz were worshiped by them. The tower temples known as Ziggurats were built by them. Their sculptures were inferior to those of the Egyptians.

Code of Hammurabi

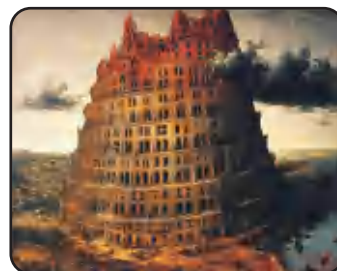


Hammurabi Code

Hammurabi was the greatest of the Babylonian rulers. He is famous in history as a warrior, conqueror, administrator and builder. The code of Hammurabi is the first written code of laws known to history. This had earned Hammurabi the title “The world's first Law giver”. The code covered almost all aspects of man's life, for example debt, marriage, divorce, property, payment of taxes etc., The Laws were engraved in Semitic Language of the Amorities on a piece of stone at the top of which was a scene representing Hammurabi receiving the laws from sun god. The code contained 4 parts namely a civil code, a code of procedure, a penal code and commercial code. The civil code recognized 3 classes of citizens, freemen, semi-freemen and slaves. The second part dealt with courts, rules and appointment of civil and religious judges. The penal code fixed punishment of crimes. This law based on the idea of “an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth” is similar to the Mosaic Law. The laws fixed prices and wages, organized trade and fixed the rate of interests. These Laws, were engraved on a tall column of 2.5m high in cuneiform script and exhibited to the public. 285 Laws were arranged in logical manner.

Art and Architecture

The Mesopotamians developed a distinct form of architecture. Arches, tombs and pillars were the notable features of their architecture.



Temple of Karnak

The tower of Babel was considered one of the wonders of the ancient world and another which finds mention in the Bible was a tower built by Noah's descendants in Babylon, a Ziggurat, raised to the Sun God. According to one account it rose to a height of about 200m and measured about 95m wide at the base

The early Chinese Civilization or The Hwang-Ho Valley Civilization

The Hwang-Ho is known as Yellow river because it brings the Yellow alluvial soil and deposits it on its banks. The civilization represents the largest unbroken chain of development known to humanity. The role of rivers Hwang-Ho, and Yang-tze Kiang are significant in shaping the culture, civilization and History of China. The Hwang-Ho is called sorrow of China as its annual floods cause widespread destruction of both possessions and to agriculture. The geography and topography of China caused the civilization to develop in isolation. The Chinese people belonged to the Mongol race. They have yellow complexion, short, oblique eyes, snubbed nose and black hair.

Political History of Ancient China

Fu Xi was the first known king. The Shang dynasty (1766–1122.BC) unified the territories of Yellow river. The succeeding Chou dynasty and its ruler Wu-Wang introduced many reforms and the Chou Age is known as the classical Age of China. After the decline of Chou Dynasty China became disunited and feudal lords reigned supreme. Hence this age is known as feudal age. Shi – Huang – Ti who belonged to Chin dynasty, put an end to the feudal control.

He is remembered in history as the builder of the great wall of China, one

of the wonders of the ancient world.



The Great wall of China

The Chinese honoured the teachings of great philosophers named Confucius, and Lao tze.

Socio - Economic Condition

The Chinese society was divided into the privileged and unprivileged classes. The nobility and the priests enjoyed most of the privileges in China. The life of peasants was generally miserable. Slavery and forced Labour were common features. Women were not given much freedom in the society. The system of foot binding was common among women. They had no right to property. However there was no hereditary bureaucracy in China. The officials were chosen from a class known as “Mandarin” who were selected through a series of public examinations. After the spread of Confucianism, there was marked change in the society.

The Chinese cleared and drained the Hwang-Ho basin and cultivated crops; there canal irrigation was in practice. They wove silk garments which attracted the attention of the world trade. They developed the ceramic art to a very fine manner and even now ceramic cups are called China cups. The horse was known to them and was used in warfare.

The earliest commodities of trade in China were silk, ceramics, salt and iron. The trade was taken through the

inland canals. There were guilds to protect the interest of the merchants. During this period commercial contacts with Asia, Southeast Asia, the Mediterranean region and South Asia were established. The popular drink "Tea" is also a gift of the ancient Chinese to the modern world.

Religion and Philosophy

Chinese believed in ancestor worship and made offerings to them. They also worshipped petty village deities and believed in the existence of good and evil spirits. To welcome the good spirits and ward off evil spirits, they used to build towers in each village and burst crackers to ward off evil spirits. They believed that a mythological dragon was protecting their land and people. The great Chinese thinker LaoTse condemned ritualistic practices and advised people to go with nature. Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher emphasized that, moral living, discipline and duty consciousness alone would lead us to peaceful and prosperous society. Later on Buddhism was introduced and it soon became the most influential religion in China.

Chinese Script

The Chinese developed a pictographic script and later brought out many changes in it. Their writing was done on bones or tortoise shells with the help of some sharp instrument. In 2nd century A.D they invented the paper. Silk pieces were also used for writing. Ink was invented in 5th Century A.D. The Chinese pencils were made of bamboo.

Some of the valuable scientific discoveries owe their origin to ancient China. Theories of Lunar and Solar eclipses were also developed. They

made some scientific inventions like the Water Mill, the Mariner compass, the gunpowder and paper currency.



Water Mill

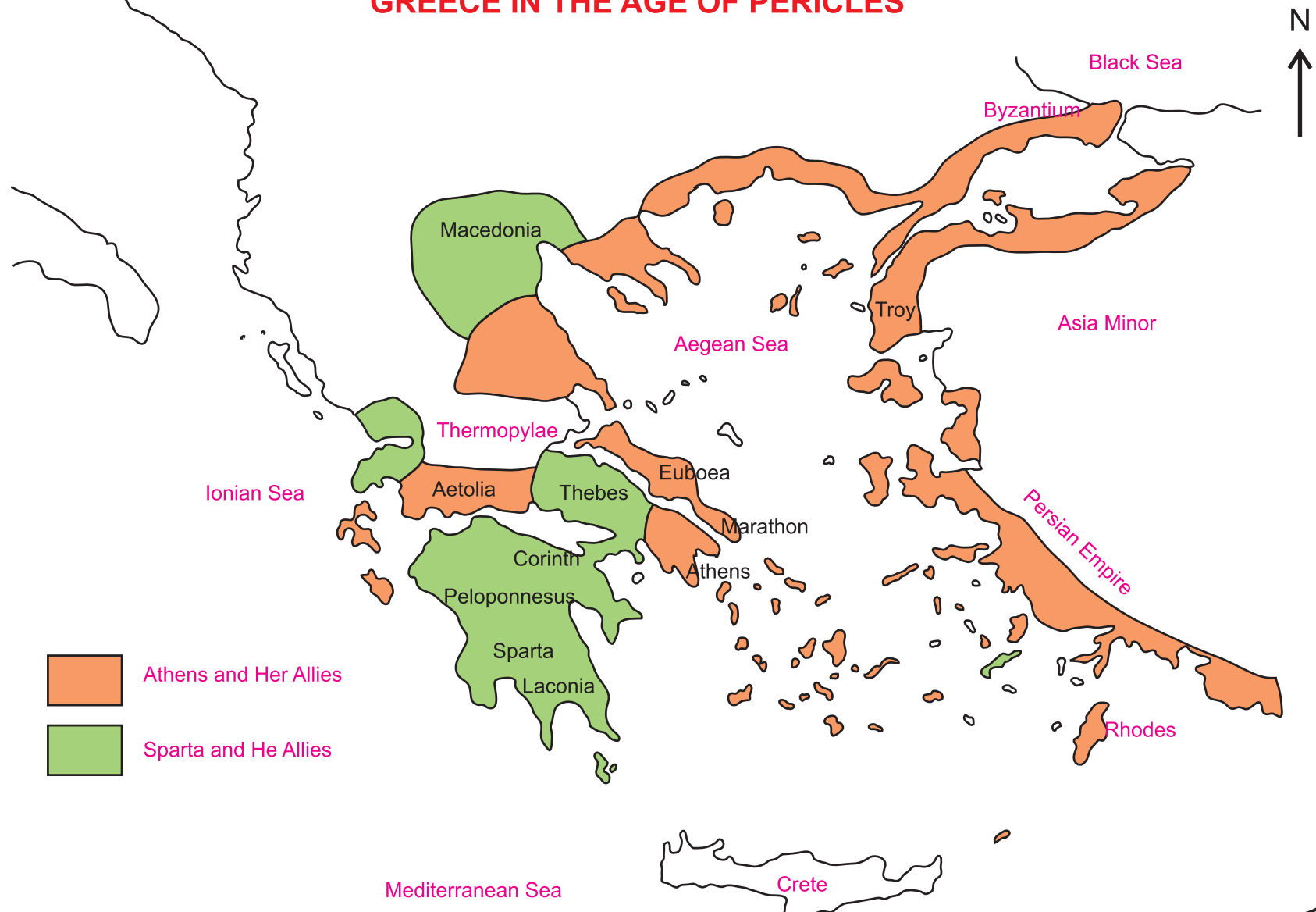
An anatomical study of human bodies was popular. In mathematics they introduced abacus method. One of the noblest contributions of ancient China was its art of block printing. The Chinese civilization has left an indelible mark on human progress and cultural legacy of the world.

Civilization of Europe Greek and Roman Civilization Greek Civilization

Greece is situated in the Balkan Peninsula on the south eastern part of Europe, Balkan Peninsula is separated from Asia Minor by Aegean Sea. The early Greeks came and settled in Greece in different groups as Achaeans, Ionians and Dorians. They came from the Danube River Valley. Greece is a peninsula washed by the Adriatic, the Mediterranean and the Aegean seas. The main land of Greece is full of rugged mountains. Its crisscross ranges cut up the main land into hundreds of valleys.

One of the significant features of Greek civilization has been their city states. Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes etc. were the important city states in ancient Greece. Each of the city states

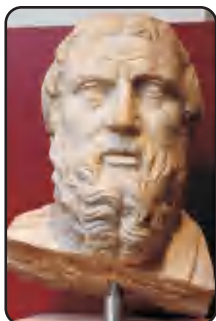
GREECE IN THE AGE OF PERICLES



had its own government and rulers. Democratic Governments were set up. The city states often quarrelled among themselves. In the end there emerged, two powerful city states of Sparta and Athens. The Athenian democracy reached its zenith during the rule of Pericles. Ultimately the wars and conquests of Philip and Alexander of Macedonia put an end to the city states and Alexander built the first Greek Empire. As a result of this, trade developed between Europe and Asia. During the 2nd Century BC the Romans attacked the Greeks and Greece became a part of the Roman Empire.

Contributions of Ancient Greece to World culture

Ancient Greece has contributed a lot to enrich the culture of the world. In the field of language and literature the contribution of Greece is unparalleled. The Iliad and Odyssey are the great epics written by a blind poet Homer. Herodotus, Thucydides and Plutarch were famous historians and biographers of ancient Greece. The most famous Greek philosophers were Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Plato was a student of Socrates. He wrote the book "The Republic". Aristotle was a philosopher and a scientist and he was also Alexander's teacher. Socrates is regarded as the father of Western philosophy. Herodotus is known as the 'father of history'.



Herodotus



Aristotle

The Greeks considered science and philosophy as two sides of the same coin. Hippocrates is considered as the 'father of western medicine'. Ptolemy a geographer and astronomer believed that the earth was the centre of the universe (geocentric theory). The Greek contribution to the science of Mathematics, especially to geometry was really great. Pythagoras was a great mathematician, astronomer, astrologer and philosopher.

The temples in ancient Greece especially that of Zeus in Alexandria are the best specimens of Greek art and architecture. The best example of Greek architecture is the temple dedicated to goddess Athena in Parthenon. Myron and Phidias were the famous sculptors of ancient Greece. The Greeks were pioneers in the field of sports and games too.

They used to conduct olympiad festival once in every four years since 776BC. This proved to be the forerunner of the Modern Olympic games.



Myron

Achievements of ancient Greeks in the spheres of philosophy, literature, science and sports are marvellous. It is the Greeks who gave the world the idea of freedom, namely freedom of thought, speech or writing.

The Roman Civilization

The Apennine peninsula in the centre of the Mediterranean region had been the cradle of the Roman civilization. That peninsular territory is called "Italy" and the name Italy is of Greek origin. The river basins of "Po" and "Tiber" were the centres of

civilizational activities. The Alps mountain ranges in the north prevent the cold polar winds from penetrating into Italy, thus provide a very pleasant climate to Italy. In fact the Roman civilization can be deemed as Italian Civilization.

In the beginning monarchical system prevailed in Italy. There were Assemblies and Senates to advise and assist the kings. In due course, kingships were given up and “**republics**” were established. Of these republics the Republic of Rome emerged as the most powerful one. It is believed that the city of Rome was founded in B.C. 753 by two brothers named Romulus and Rhemus. By 6th century B.C. it became a Republic. The “**Senate**” was the legislative wing of the Republic. In that senate the propertied and influential class known as the Patricians wielded much influence. The common people who had no property were called “**Plebian**s”. After a protracted struggle, the plebians too gained representations in the senate. The administrative powers were in the hands of three elected consuls. The plebians later on secured recognition of their rights through codes of law. These codes engraved in slabs of woods were known as the “**Laws of Twelve Tables**”.

Rome in the process of its expansion, had to fight three wars with the state of Carthage in North Africa. These wars were called the Punic wars and were fought between 264 BC to 146 BC. The brave Carthaginian general Hannibal was finally defeated. All these wars made Rome a society of slaves and slave holders. The rich vied with one another to possess slaves and accumulate wealth which resulted in moral decay of the whole society. The

rule of the Consuls was followed by the rise of Julius Caesar, the most powerful general and popular leader and the foremost of the dictators of Rome. Though he introduced many reforms in the senate and improved the condition of the poor, the enemies of Caesar murdered him in a senate meeting in 44 BC. After his death, his nephew Octavius Caesar became the undisputed master of the Roman Empire. He was given the title of ‘**Augustus**’ meaning the “**magnificent**”. He ruled for forty one years. He completed the work which Caesar started. This period was known as “**Golden Age of Rome**”



Julius Caesar

Socio-Economic Condition

Agriculture was the chief occupation of the Romans. They grew barley, wheat, beans, grapes, figs etc. Along with agriculture, they domesticated animals, such as oxen, sheep, horses, asses and goats. Roman nobles employed large number of slaves for doing agricultural work and cattle rearing. The Romans had trade relations with India, Arabia, and China. Once Rome's territory is expanded there arose another class in society. This class consisted of slaves, who were engaged to work in estates. As time passed on, the slaves began to occupy high position in the state. Roman conquests and its affluence, made the rich squander their wealth in extravagance.

Contribution of the Roman civilization to the world

The most lasting contribution of the Romans was in the field of Law. The Roman Law developed in three main branches as (1) The civil Law, (2) The people's Law (3) The Natural Law. These Laws were codified by a later ruler, Justinian and that code is known as the “**Corpus Juris Civilis**” or “**Justinian code**”. The Roman concept of “**Pax Romagna**” ensured rule of law throughout the empire and it prohibited discriminations in Judicial procedures.

Religion played an important part in Roman government and life. They worshipped many gods; Janus, the double faced god, protected their home and family, Jupiter was the god of sky and Mars protected their armies. Venus was worshipped as the goddess of love. Prayers and sacrifices were offered by the priests on behalf of the Roman people. At first the emperors were hostile to Christianity and persecuted Christians. Christianity was popular among the slaves. Then in 313 AD Roman emperor Constantine made Christianity a state religion. In due course Rome became the seat of the Pope, the religious head of the Christians.

Roman art shows distinct Greek influence. They copied the Greek style in the construction of columns or pillars. One of the most famous temple



Pantheon Temple

was that of the Pantheon. Pompey was a great architect. Their contributions to architecture are the arch and the dome. They developed mural paintings.

The Romans developed their own alphabet and their language was known as Latin. Rome produced some remarkable literary figures. Livy wrote History of Rome. Another famous historian was Tacitus. His “**Annals and Histories**” is a trustworthy work on Roman Government and society. Virgil wrote an epic in poetry. Cicero was a versatile genius. Seneca, Plautus and Terence were the most popular Roman dramatists who borrowed liberally from the Greeks. Cicero, Seneca and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus were notable philosophers. ‘**Meditations**’ written by Marcus Aurelius is considered to be a masterpiece of stoic philosophy.

In the field of science, the Romans improved the medical science, Pliny, the Elder wrote a Natural History which contains scientific facts. Ptolemy a Greek and a great astronomer and geographer lived in the Roman empire. Galen was the greatest physician of his time. He studied the respiratory system and related diseases and wrote number of medical treatises.

The world is indebted to the Romans for their share in the march of human civilization. The Romans acted as agents to spread and preserve much of what the ancient Greeks had left behind as their legacy. The Latin language, the concept of Pax Romagna (emphasising on one world, one citizenship and one law) the military system, works of engineering and codified law are precious contributions of the Romans to the world civilization.

FEATURES OF DIFFERENT CIVILIZATIONS

MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION	EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION
<p>Situated in the valley of two rivers, the Euphrates and the Tigris.</p> <p>J.H Breasted described the area as the “fertile crescent”.</p> <p>Different groups like the Sumerians, the Amorites, the Assyrians and the Chaldeans ruled.</p> <p>The form of writing was cunie form.</p> <p>Epic of Gilgamesh was famous. The code of Hammurabi is the first written code of laws to history.</p> <p>They were polytheistic in the religion. They worshipped Entil, Shamash, Ishtar, Venus, Marduk, Saturn etc.,</p> <p>The tower of Babel is one of the wonders of the ancient world. The hanging gardens of Babylon were also another wonder of the ancient world.</p> <p>The contributions in the field of Astronomy, Medicine and Geometry were noteworthy. The Ziggurat served as an observatory. The Astronomers Nabu and Kidinnu were famous.</p>	<p>Situated in the valley of Nile.</p> <p>Described as the “Gift of Nile” or the “Daughter of the Nile”.</p> <p>Monarchs known as Pharaohs ruled.</p> <p>The form of writing was Hieroglyphics.</p> <p>Egyptians were first to make paper from a plant called papyrus.</p> <p>They were worshippers of Nature. Ra, Osiris, iris and Horus were their god and goddesses. The embalmed dead body known as Mummy was famous.</p> <p>The Pyramids and the Sphinx were the most beautiful and wonderful specimens of Egyptian art and architecture. The most famous and the largest of pyramid is found in Giza. The temple of Karnak and Abu Simbel were fine monuments of the Egyptian temple architecture.</p> <p>The contribution in the field of mathematics was astonishing.</p> <p>The cycle of Zodiac is a gift of Egyptians to the science of Astronomy and Astrologers.</p>

FEATURES OF DIFFERENT CIVILIZATIONS

CHINESE CIVILIZATION

Developed on the banks of two rivers the Yangtse and the Howang-Ho.

Described as “Yellow River” and also referred as the “River of Sorrow”.

System of Monarchy was followed.

The teaching of Confucius was very popular and important.

The hot beverage “Tea” is a gift to modern world.

“The great wall of China” measured about 2880 km in length, is considered as one of the wonders of the ancient world. It was built by the Chinese Emperor Chin-Shi-Hung-Ti.

The Chinese Scholars have also contributed to the Astronomical Science. They could also foretell the Eclipse correctly.

GREEK CIVILIZATION

The land of Greece lies in the region of the Balkan peninsula.

The land juts into the Mediterranean Sea.

Different groups as Achaeans, Ionians and Dorian's settled in Greece.

The most famous philosophers were Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.

Iliad and Odyssey were the great epics. The language was of Indo European origin.

The Greeks were masters in Epic, Drama, Poetry and History.

Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides were dramatists.

Herodotus, Thucydides and Plutarch were historians and Biographers.

Science and Philosophy are the two sides of the same coin. Euclid was an eminent mathematician. Hippocrates is the father of modern medicine.

The best architecture of Greece is the temple dedicated to Goddess Athena in pantheon. Myron and Phidias were the famous Sculptors of ancient Greece.

ROMAN CIVILIZATION

Italy was the centre of the early Roman Civilization. River Tiber runs through the centre of Italy.

Oligarchy was the form of government and the idea of republicanism was their contribution.

“Vesta” the goddess of the earth was worshipped. Jupiter, Mars, Juno and Mercury were the other gods.

Romans developed their own Alphabet and Latin became their language.

Cicero, Marcus and Aurelius were the most famous Philosophers of Rome. Horace and Virgil were famous Poets.

The Romans contribution to architecture is the Arch and the Dome.

The Romans improved the Medical Science by giving medicines freely to the poor. The significant contribution of Romans is their calendar.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) _____ was called as "father of medicine".
a) Alexander b) Hippocrates c) Aristotle d) Galileo
- 2) The Egyptian king was called as _____.
a) Rajan b) Guru c) Pharaoh d) Minister
- 3) The Sumerian calendar based on _____ days in a week.
a) Five b) Seven c) Ten d) Nine
- 4) Gun powder was invented by _____.
a) Egyptians b) Babylonians c) Chinese d) Indians
- 5) The Egyptian civilization grew along the _____ river.
a) Nile b) Euphrates c) yellow d) Sind

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1) Pyramids | Hilly region |
| 2) Great wall | Babylon |
| 3) Hanging garden | Rome |
| 4) All roads lead to | China |
| 5) Greece | Egypt |
| | Nile |
| | Euphrates |

III) Answer all the Questions given under each caption.

- 1) Egyptian civilization
 - a) Who built the great Pyramid of Gizeh ?
 - b) What was the Egyptian king called?
 - c) How did the Egyptians preserve the dead bodies ?
 - d) What is a Pyramid ?
- 2) Chinese civilization.
 - a) What was known as the "sorrow of China"?
 - b) Name the great philosophers of China ?
 - c) Which was the popular drink in China ?
 - d) Who built the Great wall of China ?

IV) Answer briefly.

- 1) How was the Egyptian society divided ?
- 2) Write a note on Hanging garden?
- 3) Name the two great epics of the greeks.
- 4) Mention two important contributions of the Chinese to the world?

V) Answer in a Paragraph.

- 1) What were the gifts of China to the modern world ?
- 2) Write a note on the contribution of Romans to civilization.

VI) a) Mark the following places on the outline map of the world.

- 1) Egypt, China, Babylon, Assiriya, Greece, Rome
- 2) Prepare an album to show the development of the human race.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Collect pictures and write a small note on the wonders of the ancient world. Paste them in your scrapbook.
2. Collect samples of scripts used by the people of ancient civilization and paste them in your scrapbook.
3. Have a discussion on the differences in lifestyle between modern man and ancient man.
4. Collect the information on the History of the Olympics games and prepare a chart to show it evolved. Show the difference and similarities between the ancient games and modern games.
5. Conduct a quiz on the features of ancient civilizations.

2. Intellectual Awakening in 6th Century B.C

Confucius, Zoroaster, Mahavira and Buddha

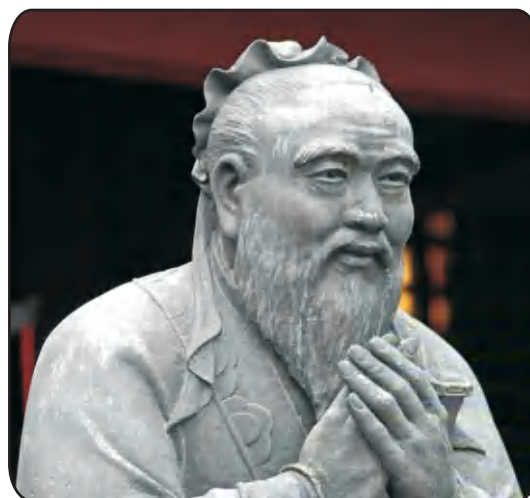
The sixth century B.C. witnessed a great intellectual awakening in various regions of the world. The reformers of all over the world raised their voice against the existing social beliefs and systems and endeavoured to reconstruct them on a rational basis. In Persia, Zoroaster launched his protest against the prevailing religious superstitions and in China, people welcomed the philosophic teachings of Confucius which gave them a higher conception of duties in life. It was an age when people in India were disgusted with old philosophical, religious and social dogmas and were striving for holistic alternatives. The new philosophy of revolt was anti-establishment in form and anti-caste in spirit. The ultimate aim of the revolt was not only spiritual but also materialistic. In due course some of the socio-intellectual movements assumed a religious form. (Example: Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism.)

The thinkers of the new movements were intellectual philosophers and concerned with life as a philosophy of power and knowledge. In India such thinkers were the wandering teachers (Sramanas). They rejected the authority of the Vedas and Vedic priests, denounced the bloody sacrifices which constituted a very large part of the Religious rituals and they did not make their philosophy and doctrines, god-centric ones.

Confucianism

Early Chinese religion was

essentially a worship of spirits and ancestors, but there was a tendency towards monotheism in the form of worship of the supreme ruler or the spirit of heaven. Heaven was the chief nature-spirit, the forefather of the emperor, and chief of the ancestor spirits. Heaven was not considered a place.



Confucius

Confucius was not the founder of any religion nor was he even a religious reformer. In his own words, he was “**not a maker but a transmitter, believing in and loving the ancients**”. Like Gautama, he at first lived a life of luxury. His restless and penetrating mind would not allow him to remain inactive. Like Socrates, Confucius was a great teacher. He established a school, in which he taught history, poetry and rules of propriety. “**A man's character**”, he said, “**is formed by the odes, developed by the rites (ceremony and courtesy) and perfected by music**”.

He spoke very little of gods and religious rituals, but spoke of disciplined society and of healthy social relations. Truthfulness and obedience

had to regulate social relations. Those who were in superior position such as a **father, teacher, husband** or **king** had the responsibility of providing protection and fair treatment to the dependents; and if they failed in their responsibility, revolt would become unavoidable. Thus Confucius (**Kung-Fu-Tse**) was advocating a fair social order based on discipline and fairness to all. It would be difficult to overestimate the influence of Confucius on the Chinese people. Most Chinese scholars took pride in being his disciples. For more than 2,000 years, the philosophy of Confucius moulded and dominated the Chinese mind. **Confucianism, Christianity** and **Buddhism** furnish the most conspicuous examples in the history of civilization of efforts to convert into idealism from the natural brutality of mankind

Zoroastrianism

Before the advent of Zoroaster, the Persians followed a socio - religious faith that resembled the beliefs and practices of Early Vedic Aryans. At that time they practiced polytheism and worshipped several deities representing natural forces, like Mitra, Varuna, Surya etc; they indulged in costly, bloody and senseless rituals, leading to exploitation of people by



Zoroaster

priestly class. Polytheistic faith and superstitions obstructed social unity, rational thought and moral life. Greed and selfishness ruined Persian Society. There was a need for a healthy philosophical base to redeem the Persian society from degeneration and chaos. It was at that time that Zoroaster (Zarathustra) appeared in Persia and gave them a better socio-religious order in the form of Zoroastrianism.

Zoroaster, the founder of Zoroastrianism was born in about 600 BC in North Western Iran. He was concerned about the superstitions, barbaric religious cults, polytheism and moral degeneration in Iran. He was pained to see that his people showed no discrimination between good and evil, right and wrong, individual greed and social need and between faith and superstitions. To begin with, he asked the people to give up polytheistic cults, and to accept Ahura Mazda as the only god, representing good and right. Ahura Mazda, personified as sun, fire and light, had been carrying on a relentless struggle against the evil forces (Asuras) who represented ignorance, selfishness and all vices. The struggle between good and evil became the central theme of Zoroastrianism. This struggle is manifested not only among humans, but also in all natural expressions. He asked his people to be with the good and abjure everything that was evil so as to attain salvation and immortality. His concept of good and evil strengthened the moral base of Persian society and his monotheism served the cause of social unity among Persian people. The Zoroastrian Ahura Mazda cult did not involve in costly rituals.

Zoroastrians could practice Mazda worship in the form of fire worship in their own houses. For them the body is only the instrument of spirits hence the corpse (dead body) did not deserve reverence or preservation. Hence the Parsees neither cremate nor bury their dead, instead they expose the corpses to disposal by nature (to decomposition or to be consumed by animals or birds). This method of disposal of the dead is considered as rejection of superstitious practices centered round death and this contrasts the Egyptian practice of mummification. Zoroaster's teachings are found in Zend Avesta, the holy scripture of the Parsees.

Economic and political strength was gained by the social unity brought by Zoroastrianism. Soon, the Persians built a political civilization and powerful empire. Their Achaemenian empire emerged as the largest empire in the middle east.



Ahura Mazda

In due course superstitious rituals and priestly dominance crept into the Zoroastrian system. However the Zoroastrian concepts of monotheism and the ongoing struggle between the good and evil, the necessity of humans identifying themselves with the good for salvation, influenced the theologies and philosophies of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Jainism

Jainism and Buddhism in the 6th century B.C. satisfied the need of the time by introducing the most necessary changes. They recognised the realities view of life. Their doctrines of Karma did not accept the belief that man's destiny is being pre-determined by super natural forces. Instead, man's own activities (Karma) determine his future. Hence man can seek salvation not from religious rituals, but by righteous conduct.



Mahavira

Jainism was as old as the Rig Veda. It was a revolt against the then existing Brahmanism. The new system wanted to make religion simple and avoid irrational rituals. It gave new socio-religious code of conduct. The Jains claim that their religion derives its tenets from 24 preceptors of different ages. These preceptors are called Thirthankaras. The earliest Thirthankara was called Rishabha. However only the 23rd and 24th Thirthankaras are considered to be historical figures.

The 23rd Thirthankara, named Parsavanath, was a prince who lived

250 years before Mahavira. He became an ascetic and preached four disciplines to his disciples.

1. Non – injury to living beings (ahimsa)
2. Not to speak untruth
3. Not to steal
4. Not to possess

Vardhamana, the 24th Thirthankara was born in Kundagrama, near Vaisali, in 599 B.C. in a royal family. His father was Siddhartha and mother Trisala. Vardhamana married Yashodha and had a daughter. After the demise of his parents Mahavira renounced worldly life and became an ascetic. After twelve years of wandering and severe penance, Vardhamana attained the KevalaGnanam(realisation of ultimate truth) at the age of 42.

Thereafter he came to be known as Jina (conqueror of senses) or Mahavira (great hero). He went on propagating his doctrine to people and princes for 30 years. He received patronage of powerful kings of the Gangetic valley (Bimbisara, Ajatasatru etc). The Jain sangha that he founded, helped to spread this new doctrines. At the age of 72 he died at Pava near Rajagriha.

Teachings of Mahavira or Doctrines of Jainism

Mahavira had no faith in God and also rejected the authority of the Vedas. He believed that the matter and soul were two eternal elements. The soul suffers due to impurities caused by its contact with the matter and is to be born again and again until it frees itself from the bondage of cycle of births. He preached the three gems i.e. **Tri Ratnas; Right Knowledge, Right Faith and Right Conduct.** Mahavira had a

strong faith in the doctrine of ahimsa or non – injury to any living being. Ahimsa became the most prominent principle of Jainism. The Jains started to cover their mouth with a piece of cloth, to prevent even a small insect from being killed. Care was taken not to injure even any plant or tree, nor to cause pain to men, birds and beasts. This principle was against the principle of animal sacrifice associated with yagnas.

Mahavira had no faith in the caste system and preached equality of human beings. He stressed that all human beings, irrespective of their birth, could attain salvation from the cycle of life, i.e. death and rebirth, by leading a pure and austere life based on ahimsa. He advised his followers not to make any discrimination between man and man on the basis of colour or caste.

Jainism advocates the following principles to be followed by a householder

The state of Moksha or Nirvana can be attained by observing the following three principles or Tri Ratna. (Ratnatraya) i) Right Belief, ii) Right Knowledge, iii) Right Action. (Conduct)

The code of conduct that Mahavira preached has five disciplines

1. Non injury to living beings
2. Not to utter untruth
3. Not to steal
4. Not to possess and
5. To practice celibacy (Brahmacharaya).

After the death of Mahavira, Jains were split into two major groups. Those who followed the extreme tenets of Mahavira and gave up clothes came to be known as Digambaras; others, who

practiced the simple disciplines of Parsavanath and wore white robes were called Swetambaras. The Jains preferred people's languages to spread their messages. They contributed much to the native languages like Magadhi and Kannada. In Tamil they made rich contribution to the Sangam and post-Sangam literature. Many of the Sangam ethical works, Silappadhikaram, five minor epics, and grammatical works like Yapperumkalam were authored by Jain Scholars.

Jainism had its influence on social, political and religious life of our people. The literary and cultural fields were also enriched by Jainism. Anga, Upa Anga and Kalpasastras are beautiful literary works.

Chandra Gupta Maurya and Kharavela of Kalinga embraced Jainism. It was patronized by the Rashtrakutas of Deccan and the Pallava king Mahendiravarman of Kanchi. Jains contributed many beautiful temples at Kanchi, Sittannavasal and Kalugumalai. Temples at Girnar and Mt. Abu also belonged to the Jains.

Buddhism

Buddhism was founded by (Gautama) Siddhartha. His father was Suddodana, the chief of the Sakya clan and mother was Maya. He was born in about 567 BC in Lumbini in Nepal Terai. Siddhartha was provided with a comfortable and happy life. He married Yasodhara and had a son Rahul. Yet the royal splendours did not make him content; he was moved by human miseries in the form of old age, sickness, death and disillusionment.

The misery of the human life cast a deep spell on Gautama. In order to find

a solution to the miseries of mankind he left his wife Yashodhara and son Rahul at the age of 29 and wandered from place to place in ascetic garb. This event is known as the Great Renunciation.



Buddha

Gautama spent 6 years as a wandering ascetic and had discussions with sages and Brahmins. Their teachings did not help Gautama to find a solution. In order to find the truth, he resorted to rigid austerities of various kinds of self-torture. Ultimately he abandoned everything and went to Uruvela on the banks of Niranjana river and sat under a pipal tree (Bodhi Tree) and meditated. He attained the "Supreme knowledge" (Enlightenment) on the 49th day of his continuous meditation. The place where he got enlightenment is known as Bodh Gaya. Thenceforth he came to be known as the Buddha (the Enlightened one); He proceeded to the Deer park at Saranath near Varanasi, and gave his first sermon which is described as "Dharma Chakra Pravartana". (setting in motion the wheel of Dharma).

The royal families of Kapilvastu, Magadha and Kosala were attracted towards Buddhism. It was in about 487 BC he died at the age of 80 at Kusinagara.

Teachings of Buddha

The Buddha did not accept the God as a creator or destiny maker. He preached Anatmavada (No Atma) and Anitya Vada (nothing is eternal and everything undergoes change). He did not accept the sanctity and supremacy of Vedas and yagnas and rejected the caste system. He stressed that "man is the maker of his own destiny".

The first sermon of the Buddha at Sarnath contains his philosophy. His teachings were simple and conveyed to the masses in their languages i.e. Prakrit (Pali) and not in Sanskrit. The essence of his teachings are contained in the 'four noble truths' and the 'eightfold path'.

The four noble truths

- i) The world is full of suffering.
- ii) All sufferings have a cause. Desire, ignorance and attachment are the causes of sufferings.
- iii) The suffering can be removed by destroying its cause i.e. by curbing the desire.
- iv) In order to remove suffering, one must pursue the right path. This path is the eightfold path (Ashtangika Marga) which leads to salvation (since this path avoided ritualism and self-mortification, it is also known as golden path or middle path (Madyamika marga). In order to end our sufferings Gautama Buddha advocated the Eightfold Path. (Eight codes of conduct)

The eightfold path consists the following principles

Right belief, Right thought, Right speech, Right action, Right means of livelihood, Right effort, Right meditation and Right remembrance or memory.

This eightfold path is considered as the middle path between extreme asceticism and self-indulgence. The Buddha preached 'Nirvana', the ultimate goal in the life of a man. By a process of elimination of desire, one can attain 'Nirvana'. Prayers and sacrifices will not end the desire. He laid emphasis on the moral life of an individual.

According to his Karma theory, the present is determined by the actions of past. The condition of a man in this life depends upon his own actions. As his actions or karma are responsible for his sufferings, he can secure salvation by perfecting his own deeds. No eternal force, either God or rituals can give him salvation. Thus man becomes the maker of his own destiny.

The Buddha neither accepted nor rejected the existence of God (agnosticism). He was more concerned about the individual and his action. Buddhism also did not believe in the existence of soul. The Buddha emphasized the spirit of love. Love could be expressed on all living beings by following 'Ahimsa' (non – violence).

The Buddha preached the basic equality of all men. He had no faith in caste system. His egalitarian principles attracted deprived masses towards Buddhism. He also disapproved the supremacy of Brahmins and he laid down the concept of universal brotherhood.

The Buddha condemned the practice of rituals and sacrifices, especially animal sacrifice. He rejected the authority of the Vedas and insisted that everything must be subjected to scrutiny or reason.

He laid stress on morality. He advised his disciples to lead an honest and disciplined life. He also advised people to practice non – violence and not to indulge in corrupt practices. The Buddha established Sangha to propagate his principles and to render services to people. During the life time of Gautama Buddha, his movement made rapid progress. In the fourth council convened during Kanishka's reign, the Sangha split into two; Mahayana and Hinayana sects.

The preachings of the Buddha and Confucius have at least two qualities in common. They are pacific and they are rational. Their philosophies and

doctrines are not God-centred. They stressed more on 'reason' than on faith. The Buddhist scriptures, known as Pitakas are divided into three sections, namely, the Sutta, the Vinaya and the Abhidhamma.

As a result of these philosophical or intellectual awakening, the existing social and political system had to undergo changes. These philosophers liberated their people from clannish considerations and made them have a universal outlook. A better social order and a humane administration were recognized as objectives of the people and princes. Rituals were replaced by a moral order. Rational philosophies gave a better purpose for individual and social activities. Such a development marked another progressive turning point in the history of mankind.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Which period has witnessed a great intellectual awakening in the world _____.
a) 5th Century b) 6th century c) 7th century d) 8th century
- 2) How many years did the Philosophy of Confucius mould and dominate the Chinese mind.
a) 1000 years b) 2000 years c) 3000 years d) 4000 years
- 3) Who was the founder of Zoroastrianism _____.
a) Zoroaster b) Buddha c) Mahavira d) Confucius
- 4) Who was the 23rd Thirthankara _____.
a) Rishaba b) Parsavanath c) Mahavira d) Buddha
- 5) In which place Buddha got enlightenment _____.
a) Saranath b) Bodh Gaya c) Sanchi d) Kapilavasthu

II) Match the following.

1) Zoroastrianism	Buddha
2) Jina	Mahavira
3) Yasodhara	Buddhism
4) Triratnas	Pipal tree
5) Sangha	Rajagriha
	Mazda
	Conqueror of senses

III) Answer all the questions given under each captions.

1) Zoroastrianism.

- Who founded Zoroastrianism ?
- Which was the wise spirit of Zoroastrianism ?
- What type of worship represented the monotheistic basis of Zoroastrianism?
- What was the name of the Holy scripture of the parsees.

2) Jainism.

- How many Thirthankaras were there in the Jain religion.
- Who was the earliest Thirthankara ?
- What was the name of the last Thirthankara ?
- Who preached the four disciplines to his disciples ?

3) Mahavira.

- What was the original name of Mahavira ?
- Where was he born ?
- What is meant by Jina?
- For how many years did he wander and observe severe penance?

4) Buddha.

- Who founded Buddhism ?
- What was his original name ?
- Where did he give his first sermon ?
- Where did he get Enlightenment?

IV) Answer in brief.

- 1) Why did Intellectual awakening start in the 6th century B.C.?
- 2) Write a short note on Mazda ?
- 3) What was the four discipline preached by Mahavira to his disciples ?
- 4) Write about Pitakas .
- 5) In which council was the Sangha divided into two ?

V) Answer in a Paragraph.

- 1) Write a paragraph about Confucius.
- 2) What was the importance of Zoroastrianism.?
- 3) Write a note on the teachings of Mahavira .
- 4) Enumerate the code of conduct that Mahavira preached .
- 5) Write a paragraph on the Eightfold path of Buddhism.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Compare any two religious doctrines propounded during the 6th century B.C.
2. Collect information and prepare a project on any festival celebrated by the Jains, Parsis or the Buddhists.
3. Prepare a slide show on the places of religious importance for the religious that were founded in the 6th century.

3. MEDIEVAL AGE

The Medieval Europe

The period from 600 AD onwards till 1500 AD is known as the Medieval age, in European history. It did not begin exactly at the same time in all the countries of Europe. Historians divided the medieval period into two parts. From the beginning of the fall of Roman empire till 1000 AD is called the Early Medieval Age and from 1000 AD to 1500 AD the Later Medieval Age. The beginning of the medieval age is marked by the fall of the Roman empire. The early medieval period has been termed as the “Dark Age”, because chaos and degeneration became prevalent everywhere. The central authority of the government became weaker and exploitation of the common people increased. The medieval age saw the emergence of a new religion Islam, which became internationally important.

On the political front, Medieval Europe saw the rise of the Eastern Roman Empire or Byzantine Empire with its capital at Constantinople. This empire held sway over whole of East Europe till about 1400 AD. The Romans proved to be great warriors and conquerors. It was because of their ability and wisdom that strong rulers evinced. After the fall of the Roman Empire in about 800 A.D, Emperor Charlemagne established his power over a vast area—comprising modern France, Germany and a part of Italy. This empire lasted till his death and by about 1000 A.D another empire called the Holy Roman Empire was established. Thus towards the end of 14th century, Europe's political map had undergone many changes with many

rulers holding power in different parts of Europe at different times.

Rome was not built in a day. Similarly the decline of the Roman empire was not the work of a sudden or abrupt event but a long—drawn—out process spreading over nearly three centuries. The death of Marcus Aurelius in AD 180 was a turning point in the history of the Roman Empire. The safety, security and integrity of the empire was threatened from within and without. In fact the steady decline of the empire started from the latter half of the second century. Before their final decline in A.D.476 there were many successful emperors like Diocletian (A.D.284–305) Constantine I the Great (A.D. 306–337) and Theodosius I the Great (A.D.378–395).



Constantine I

Causes for the down fall of the Roman Empire

The decline of the mighty Roman empire of the Caesars was wrought by time and nature, Hurricanes and earthquakes. Fires and inundations reduced the works of ages into dust.

The influx of wealth into the country brought in its wake moral degradation. The Romans lost all their old virtues of discipline and duty to the state.

The growth of the Christian church formed "a state within a state". In policy and action, the church stood against the empire.

The political mechanism of Rome with her constitution was quite unsuitable to an empire. A corrupt and expensive bureaucracy further worsened the situation. Rome became a big empire and territorially it became vast and impossible to control it. The Romans did not treat their colonial people well. The administration was weak and relaxed. Frequent wars also contributed to her decline.

Decline of the Roman Empire

As Roman Empire expanded trade, industry too increased. Colonial people were exploited and their wealth flowed into the capital. Romans gave up hard work and wanted their slaves to work and fight. The empire was a Republic in theory but in practice Rome began to be governed by emperors. The people lost their freedom of speech which was so valuable. Senate and general assembly included wise people. When dictators came to power senate became subservient to them. In society, atmosphere became tense and suffocating. The indifferent attitude of masses towards their rulers became a cause for the downfall.

There was no regular law of succession under the Roman legal system. The internal disputes, action of a Alison and groupism weakened the empire. Thus vastness of Empire, frequent civil wars, luxurious life of Romans, despotism of Roman emperors, confused social atmosphere, high taxes and invasion of barbaric tribes led to the downfall of Roman Empire.

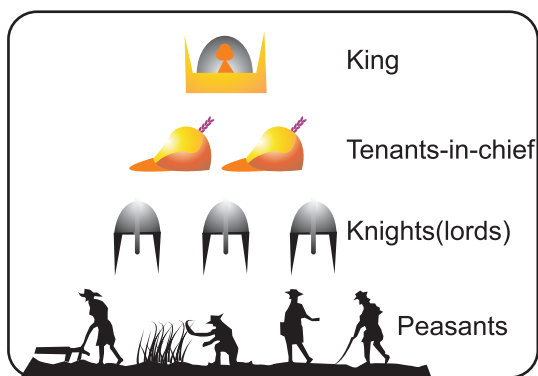
Barbarian Invasions

When the star of the empire was falling into evil days, the stunning blow to the tottering empire was given by the barbarian invasions. These invasions shook up the Roman solidarity. Barbarians like the Goths, Huns and Vandals poured into the country in large numbers and waited for the most opportune moment to strike at the trunk of the withering empire. Their aim was to loot the people of the conquered territories. The soldiers of the barbarian tribes had no love for the country but often revolted against weak rulers. Thus the barbarian invasions disturbed the internal peace. Under this condition the kings failed to realize taxes from the people. They felt unsafe and insecure. In this way the circumstances bound the kings, Lords and the common people to accept the new system of feudalism.

Feudalism

An important feature of the Middle ages was feudalism. The word "Feudalism" is derived from the Latin word "feud" or "fief" which means a land held on condition of service. Feudalism was essentially an agrarian system. The peasants or the farmers were obliged to give a portion of the produce from the land to the lords as rent or taxes or they had to work on their

lord's land or farm without any payment.



A chart depicting feudal hierarchy

Features of Feudalism

Feudalism was an organization of society and its government based on land ownership. According to the system all lands belonged to the king who divided the kingdom into several fiefs and gave each fief to a baron or tenant-in-chief on condition of military and administrative services and other aids to the lord. As the fiefs were granted to bishops and other church dignitaries, they also came under the category of tenants-in-chief. The king in his turn granted protection to them in times of danger. Thus feudalism was a political arrangement in its origin. The baron in his turn subdivided the land into several manors and gave each manor to a sub tenant on similar conditions. Thus the three important features of feudalism were feudal tenure, vassalage and immunity.

Merits of Feudalism

Feudalism proved to be a useful institution to protect the people from chaos and anarchy. It brought safety security and orderliness to the medieval society. The decentralization of political authority and distribution of power made the way to a new political development namely “parliamentary

democracy” in the later centuries. The lining of military and agricultural services with a well-graded social hierarchy fixed specific rights and duties upon the rulers and the ruled. The manorial system, an integral economic part of the feudal system saved Europe from utter confusion in the farm front. The exhibition of skill and valour by the knight errants encouraged a spirit of sacrifice and devotion to general cause among all people.

Demerits of feudalism

Feudalism was not an unmixed blessing. It brought the growth of baronial power. Jealousies among the barons and suspicion between the king and the lords encouraged local feuds. The king had to rely upon the military services provided by his vassals. The extensive holdings of the church gradually created the conflict between the Popes and the kings.

The feudal system was opposed to the emergence of a strong national government. The feudal lords ruled over their people in a tyrannical manner. They were either at war with the king or with the fellow lords. The army was not given uniform training in the kingdom. Different system of justice were practiced from fief to fief. The society was divided between the rich and the poor. As a result, peasants suffered many hardships. The church also became a very big feudal organization. Thus the feudal system became largely responsible for the conflicts between the kings and the church.

Feudalism degenerated into the sharp division of society of the haves and the have-nots. Growth of learning and education did not materialize in full

bloom under feudalism. Justice became a mockery under the feudal system.

Decline of Feudalism

Feudalism as a social force began to decline even from the 12th Century onwards, and as a political force from the 13th century. The rise of strong monarchies along with the rise of the bourgeoisie or middle class as a major class, completely changed the political values. The growth of representative institutions in different parts of Europe undermined the feudal setup. The crusades and the invention of gun powder sounded the deathknell of feudalism.

During the Age of Faith, the conflict between spiritual authority and temporal power resulted in victory to the former. The Age of Faith gradually gave place to the Age of Reason. The renewed study of Roman law made it to understand the superiority of such a law as against the clumsy feudal laws.

The rise of the papacy

Christianity got political support under the Roman Emperors from the days of Constantine. By the 6th century A.D the Pope became the head of the church and kings were the rulers of the kingdoms. Sometimes, the Popes were stronger than the king. There in Europe developed a system of dual leadership under the Popes and the kings. Later, this dual leadership led to the rivalries between the church and the state. The Pope was considered as the representative (Vicar) of Jesus Christ. He was the highest authority of the church and was stronger than the kings. They could give directives to the kings and force them to obey their orders.

The papal authority became supreme due to missionary spirit of Christians. In the establishment of papal supremacy, monasteries played a very significant and important role. The character of monks, educational institutions of monasteries attracted the people towards papacy. It made certain valuable contributions.

Effects of papacy

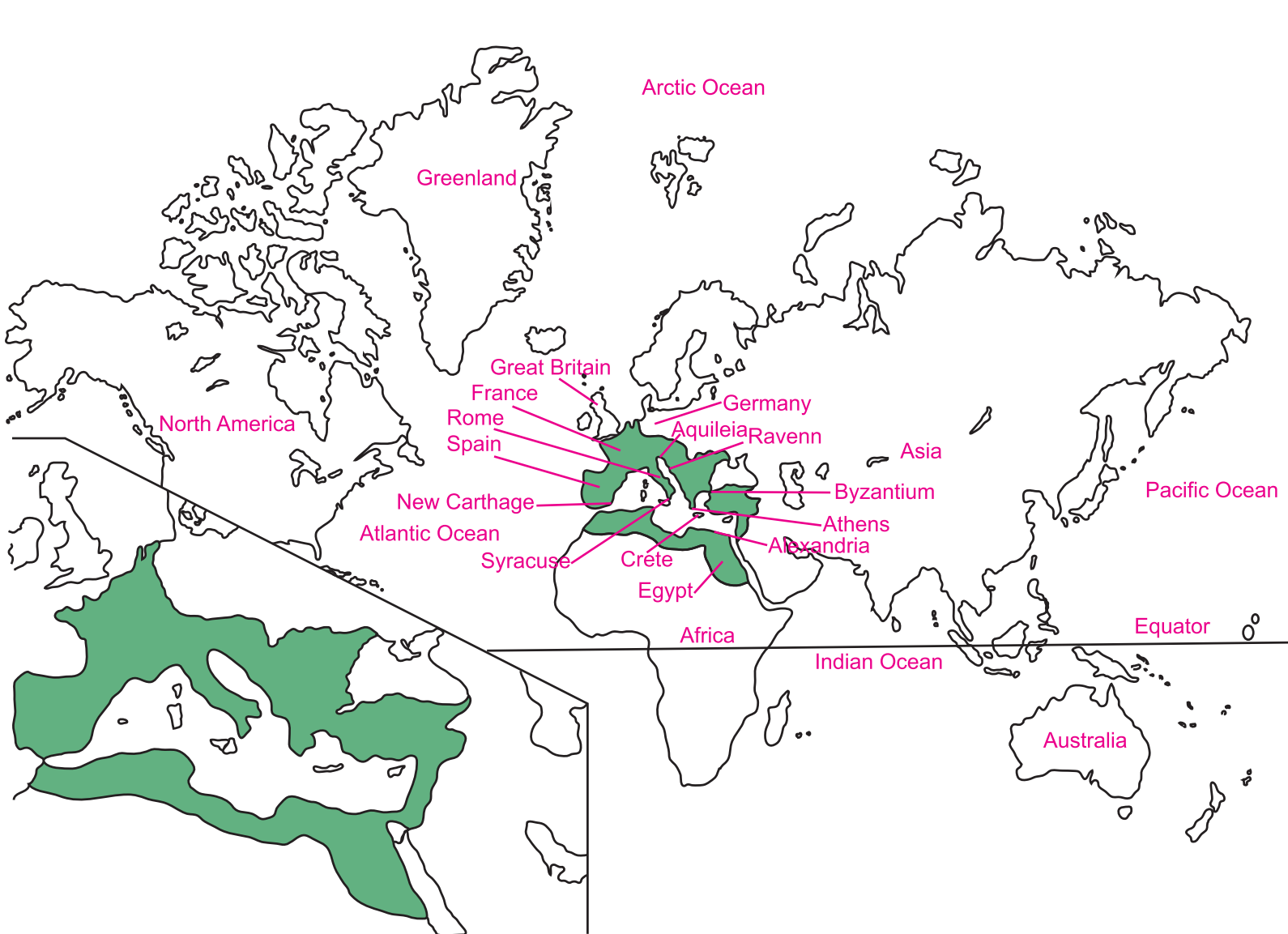
In the social life, people became God fearing, began to help the poor, the needy and the deserving. The sense of morality and character as well as dignity developed. Beautiful churches were developed. Religious dogmas and hymns became the themes of literature. In the eyes of the papacy, all the high and the low were equal. With the result it created a sense of equality among all. It was due to papal educational institutions that knowledge developed and also could be passed on to the present generation.

Holy Roman Empire

Holy Roman Empire was an attempt by the kings to attain political unification of Christian Europe with close co-operation of the church. In the old Roman empire there was no place for Christianity. In the new empire Christianity was the recognised religion. Rome was only nominal centre of authority. The old empire was Italian in its outlook whereas the new one was Christian in nature and character. Thus the main idea of creation of an empire was to bring all Christian states together in a fraternity. In the empire, the emperor was required to be crowned by the Pope.

The king possessed vast powers. He wanted that the Pope should be under his control. The Pope belonged to the other world and had superior

ROMAN EMPIRE AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT



position over the emperor. The greatest service of the Empire was that the whole of European continent, which was divided into small units, were united into one empire. It strengthened hereditary system and weakened the republican system. The Holy Roman Empire contributed a lot by way of crushing feudal lords and feudalistic tendencies. Mainly it was responsible in bringing national unity in Germany. It was as a result of Holy Roman Empire that nation states of England, France and Spain came into being.

Medieval Towns and Universities

New towns began to emerge as centres of craft and trade. The early towns were very small, as the number of artisans increased and the trade became extensive, the towns too became bigger. When western Europe traded with the East, Italy enjoyed an advantage over others because of their location. Genoa, Florence and Venice became trade centres. Genoa and Venice were coastal towns whereas Florence, Pisa and Milan were situated on inland trade routes. In Holland, Belgium, Germany, France and England a number of cities grew up that were either sea ports or centres of trade and commerce. These medieval towns became centres of the Medieval European civilization and culture.

Education

In the early medieval period it was the church that gave education to the people. It taught the subjects like grammar, logic, arithmetic and theology. Some of the monasteries became centres of learning. Many universities were set up. The monks dominated the universities. Theology and philosophy were given prominence. History and science were

ignored. The books were hand copied. The university of Bologna became famous for law. Arabic and Hebrew were taught in the Spanish University.



Bologna University

The University of Oxford in England was modelled on the Paris university of France. The Cambridge university came into existence in the 12th century.

Rise of Islam

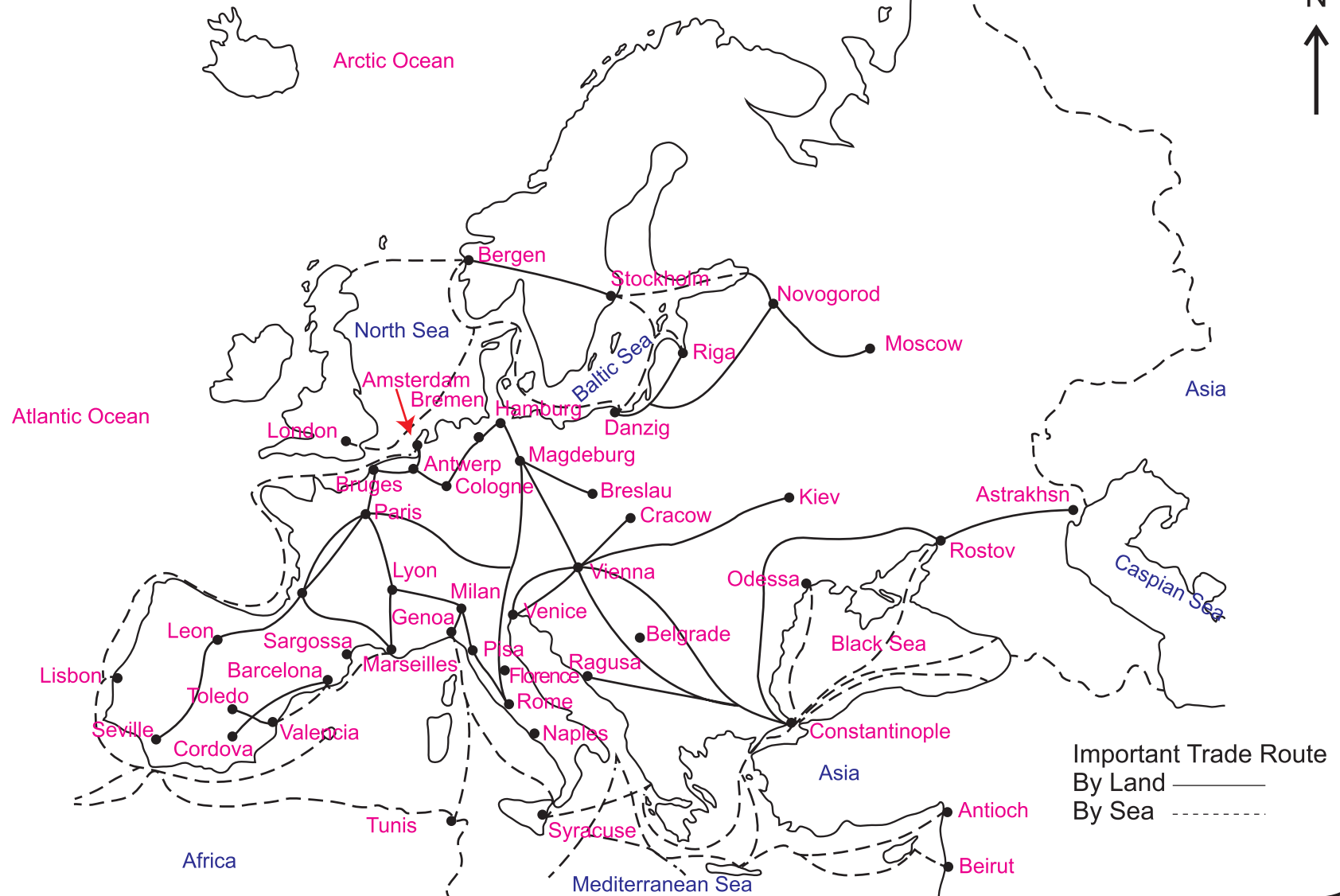
During the middle ages, Arabia, a vast desert land in south west Asia, became the birth place of Islam. Islam is one of the most important world religions. It united the various warring tribes.



Mecca

The founder of the Islamic religion was Prophet Mohammad. Islam laid stress on the Unity of God and on following high moral standards and

MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN CITIES AND TRADE ROUTES



principles. Mecca and Medina became two important pilgrim centres in Arabia. The main and significant contributions of Islam were in the field of literature, science and medicine. Due to their superior organization, faith in their ultimate victory and unabating zeal in their mission, the Muslims were in a position to secure power in many countries. The Islamic culture served as a link between the Christian west and the rich fabulous Orient (east). It posed a serious threat to the Christian culture. The Arabs wanted to spread their religion in the conquered regions. This enthusiasm for the spread of their religion led to the fast expansion of their empire.

Crusades (1095 – 1444)

The Crusades were Holy wars fought by the Christians of Western Europe against the Turks, and by the Muslims to have free access to their holy lands in the Middle East. Every Pious Christian considered it as his sacred duty to visit their holy places where the relics of Christ were available. Jerusalem was one such important place which was captured by Turks in 1071 from the Fatimid Caliph of Egypt. Upto 1076, there was no real problem due to the tolerant policy of Caliphate. But in 1076, Jerusalem went under the control of Seljuk Turks, who were religiously intolerant.



Crusades

To save themselves from the persecution and humiliation and to retrieve access to their holy places the Christians undertook a crusade. Pope Urban II gave a call to the Christians all over the world to come together and to take arms. There were different factors responsible to their quick response. The religious fanatics joined to discharge their religious duty. Some joined to show their fighting skills and for plundering and looting. The wars of the “Cross against the Crescent” according to tradition, were eight in number. The first four were Major Crusades and the last four Minor Crusades. After a meeting of council at Clermont, they affixed cross on their garments. The Muslim had a crescent on their banners. Thus the crusades, the long drawn out “wars of the cross against the crescent” began.

Children's Crusade (1212)

The leaders of the children's crusade were Nicholas of Germany and Stephen of France. They believed in their heart of hearts that God would mysteriously guide and guard the children in their endeavors. But none of the children went beyond Italy. Many died of hunger and starvation.

Causes for the failure of the crusades

The wars were fought in a far distant, alien and inhospitable regions. It exhausted the energies and sapped the spirit of the people. The crusaders failed in their primary motive of recovering the holy places of Jerusalem and Bethelham.

The Crusades were not properly organized. There was lack of unity and discipline among the leaders. The struggle for supremacy between the

papacy and their Empire had a baneful effect on the issue. The weakness of the Byzantine empire was another serious cause for the collapse of the crusades.

Results of the Crusades

The Crusades failed in their most important objective of recovering the holy places in Palestine but led to the establishment of new Christian kingdoms in Spain and Portugal.

The Crusades in the end left Byzantine power vastly reduced in prestige and honour. The loss of Byzantine prestige was never fully recovered.

The crusading spirit spread like a contagious disease and it led to the conversion of Slav races on the shores

of the Baltic sea to Christianity and the Germanisation of the population. Feudalism received its rudest shock from the Crusades.

The crusades seriously affected the future of the military orders. The power and prestige of the Popes increased.

The extensive travels undertaken during the crusades provided the people with an opportunity to promote their knowledge of geography. It prepared the way for the discovery of new trade routes in which Portugal and Spain became pioneers. It gave an added fillip to the ship building industry which in turn paved the way for the use of Mariner's compass, etc.

The Crusades created a spirit of enquiry and prepared men's mind for the Renaissance of the 16th Century.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Early medieval period has been termed as _____.
a) Golden age b) Copper age c) Dark age d) Iron age
- 2) Feudalism was a social system based on _____.
a) Religion b) Army c) trade d) Land
- 3) Prophet Mohammad found the religion of _____.
a) Christians b) Hinduism c) Islam d) Sikhism
- 4) The title of Lion heart was given to _____.
a) Philip b) Richard c) Fredrick d) Nicholas
- 5) Holy Land of Christian is _____.
a) Mecca b) Italy c) Vatican d) Jerusalem

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) Constantine | Tribes |
| 2) Fief | Land |
| 3) Cambridge | Constantinople |
| 4) Genoa | University |
| 5) Barbarians | Coastal town |
| | Code of conduct |
| | Emperor |

III) Answer Briefly.

- 1) What is Feudalism ?
- 2) What is Manor?
- 3) What are the coastal towns and trade centers ?
- 4) How did the king get military service in the time of war ?
- 5) Who were the leaders of the children's crusade ?
- 6) Mention some of the universities of medieval Europe ?
- 7) What was the aim of the crusades ?
- 8) Who was the authority of the Church ?

IV) Answer all the questions given under each heading.

1) Feudalism.

- a) From which word "feudalism" is derived ?
- b) Who were the Feudal Lords?
- c) How was the Feudal village called ?
- d) When did this system prevail in Europe?

2) Papacy.

- a) Who was the head of the Church ?
- b) How was the relationship between the Pope and the king ?
- c) What was the role of the Pope ?
- d) What was the result of the dual leadership ?

3) Crusades.

- a) Which was the holy land of the Christians ?
- b) Who gave call to the Christians all over the world ?
- c) Where did the council meet ?
- d) How many Crusades have taken place?

4) Mohammed the Prophet.

- a) Which was the birth place of Islam ?
- b) Who was the founder of Islam ?
- c) What are the important cities in Arabia ?
- d) What did Islam religion stress ?

V) Answer in a paragraph.

- 1) Describe the Barbarian invasion.
- 2) Write the causes for the downfall of the Roman Empire.
- 3) Explain the rise of Islam in Europe.
- 4) What were the results of the Crusades.

VI) Mark the following places on the outline map of Europe.

- a) Rome b) Constantinople c) Venice d) Genoa
- e) Paris f) London g) Pisa h) Florence

Mark the following countries.

- a) Italy b) Greece c) Spain d) England e) France
- f) Germany g) Arabia

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

- 1. Collect pictures, stick them in your scrapbook and write a short note on 5 important religious places of
 - a. Hindus
 - b. Christians
 - c. Muslims
- 2. Explain the religious customs and traditions followed by the people when celebrating
 - a. Deepavali
 - b. Christmas or Easter
 - c. Ramazan
- 3. Prepare a chart to show the social order under the Feudal system.
- 4. Divide the class into 2 Groups. One group could enact a play to show the rise and spread of Christianity and other of Islam.

SOCIAL SCIENCE
STANDARD NINE
TERM II

HISTORY

1. BEGINNING OF MODERN AGE

Introduction

The transition from mediaeval “Dark Age” to Modern Age is caused and marked by certain new trends and the developments such as Renaissance, Humanism, Spirit, of Enquiry, Geographical Discoveries and Reformation.

The ancient period in European history came to an end in 476 A.D. with the collapse of the mighty Roman Empire. The barbarians who pulled down the empire had no taste for the pursuit of classical languages and fine arts. The neglect for learning immersed Europe in ignorance and darkness. But at the beginning of the 16th century, a renewed interest in the study of Greek and Latin brought about the age of reason. The Renaissance marked a reaction against established conventions. A spirit of enquiry developed. People began to doubt, question and challenge instead of blindly believing anything that was taught by the church. This spirit of enquiry stimulated the progress of science, architecture, sculpture, painting, literature, geography, religion, etc.

Renaissance

Renaissance means revival or rebirth. It marks the aged of reason and the revival of classical Greek and Roman spirit.

Renaissance signifies, “emancipation and expression”. On the intellectual side, it marked the revival of literature and art, on the political side it marked the death of the universal

authority of Pope, the emergence and the consolidation of well organized nation states. Socially, it marked the spirit of individualism and the recognition of man as an individualism and the recognition of man as an individual in a society. Ecclesiastically, it marked the crumbling of the idea of the universal church and emergence of the national churches.

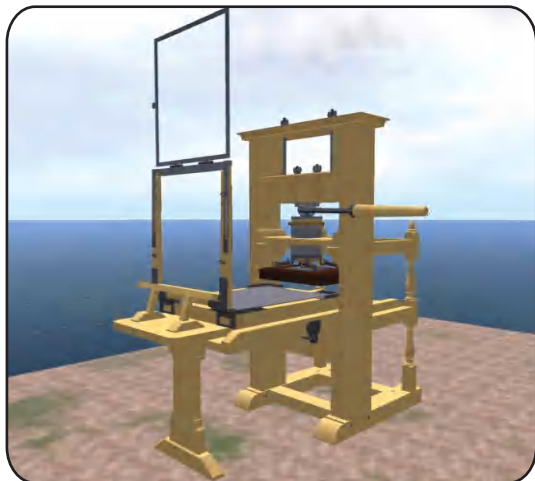
Renaissance in Italy

Italy, “the school of Europe”, was the birth place of the Renaissance. Feudalism failed to take deep roots in Italian soil, in the middle ages. The nobles and the church controlled the activities of the people. In due course, the death knell to feudalism was sounded by the Crusades. The crusades were associated with the invention of gun powder and the growth of nation states and towns with power and independence. Northern Italy was in a position to patronize art and literature. Moreover, Italy was the seat of an ancient civilization which reminded the people of “The Grandeur that was Rome”. The renaissance scholars wrote in the vernacular languages which appealed to the masses. The absence of a strong centralized monarchy in Italy provided excellent opportunities for intellectual outbursts. Renaissance as a movement began in the 14th century with the publication of the “Divine Comedy” by the greatest Italian poet Dante and reached its culmination in the next century.

The Renaissance movement comes under two broad divisions, namely humanistic phase or the revival

of classical learning and literature and the regulation of classical art. The first great pioneer in this line was Petrarch. He collected the classical manuscripts written by Plato, Cicero and others. He gave a new life to the ancient classics. Boccaccio, the disciple of Petrarch followed the footsteps of his master.

The humanistic movement was accelerated by the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 A.D. The invention of the printing press helped in the production of cheap books. It considerably helped the cause of humanism.



Printing press

Renaissance also left its mark on the artistic side. The barbarians destroyed most of the remnants of culture of ancient Greece and Rome in the middle ages, the Church controlled all the cultural activities of the people. Art was influenced by the church. The works of art were created mainly with the object of perpetuating religion. Renaissance created a spirit of devotion towards the Greek art and literature in the hearts of the people. Gradually Romanist spirit began to find expressions in the arts, even in religious subjects. Leonardo da Vinci was a versatile genius, a writer,

scientist, inventor, engineer, architect and painter. Architecture, sculpture, painting, music and other fine arts progressed tremendously though the influence of Christianity was very visible on the arts of this time.



Last Supper

Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael and Titian were the great painters of the time. The most remarkable painting of Michael Angelo was the "Last judgment".



Mona Lisa

Leonardo da Vinci's famous paintings are "Mona Lisa" and "Last supper", Raphael was famous for his paintings of "Madonnas". Titian was noted for his mastery of colour. Peter

Brueghal, the Elder's genre paintings depicted scenes from robust peasant lives.



Madonnas

Sculpture and Paintings

The sculptors produced works of greater beauty and originality. In architecture, the architects turned to classical models.



St.Peters Cathetral



Michelangelo's Paintings

The best specimen of the architecture of the period was St.Peter's cathedral at Rome. Michelangelo's "Moses" is a remarkable sculptural expression of the time.

Music

Music also made tremendous progress in the fourteenth century. People began to take interest in instrumental music rather than vocal. Various changes occurred in the system of music. Like other arts, Italy led the path in music. Music was liberated from the monopolistic cultures of the church. New song forms and new musical instruments helped the emergence of secular music.

Rise of Humanism

A shift from God centred and Church centred literary activities to human centred literary trends is known as Humanism. The spirit of Humanism was found in ancient Greek and Roman literature. But in the medieval age owing to the influence of church the spirit of spiritualism, escapism and worship of God become quite popular and people began to think more of the other world than this one. Owing to the influence of Renaissance, people began to take an interest in ancient Greek and Roman literature. They also began to take an interest in expression o humanism and their interest in the mediaeval culture and civilization diminished.

Humanism

Petrarch is supposed to have been the original thinker who preached Humanism. Dante and others supporters were his follows. The contemporary ruler of Florence, Lorenzo de Medici was the great patron

of scholars. He provided shelter to various authors of Humanism.



Leonardo da Vinci

Humanism spread from Italy to other countries of Europe. Michelangelo, Machiavelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Donatello Botticelli, Robbia, Fincino were some significant writers of Humanism. Andrew Vesalius, a doctor to Emperor Charles wrote "Seven Books on the structure of the Human Body" Leonardo da Vinci drew a sketch of the future airship.



Andrew Vesalius

Human happiness and progress were the core objectives of the ancient

Graeco Roman literature. The church controlled medieval society encouraged and patronized only such literature that was agreeable to the interests of the church. Life was portrayed as devoid of any worth. Pursuit of happiness was treated as a sin. Pessimistic spiritualism found expression in all church sponsored literature. The rediscovery of the Graeco Roman spirit of Humanism inspired a new human-centred literary trend in Europe.

Science

The Renaissance spirit affected the field of science also. Friar Roger Bacon, the Father of modern sciences, was the greatest medieval exponent of observation and experiment. His writings developed a critical and scientific spirit. Notable contributions were made in astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, physics and medicine. Copernicus discovered that the earth revolves round the sun. Galileo perfected the telescope.



Galileo's Telescope.

Both contributed to the heliocentric theory. Earth is the centre of the universe. Newton discovered the “law of gravitation”. Kepler laid the foundation, of Mathematical Astronomy.



Kepler

It was also an age that witnessed the invention of printing. Far-reaching results were achieved in geographical discoveries. Columbus, Vasco-da-gama and Magellan were the greatest figures in this field. The invention of mariner's compass (in China) was of immense help to the sailors, especially in their voyages to the south of the Equator.

Results of the Renaissance

1. The study of classical languages developed a spirit of enquiry in the minds of the people. Instead of blindly believing what was written by others, they began to doubt, question and argue which enabled them to arrive at the truth. The quest for truth brought about profound changes in science, art, politics, religion and literature.
2. Renaissance created a passion for reason in the minds of the people.
3. The Renaissance kindled the creative talents of the people and slowly paved the way for many inventions and discoveries.

4. Before the Renaissance the ruins of Greece and Rome had no fascination for the people. But after the Renaissance the people evinced keen interest in the ruins. Thus, the science of archaeology came into existence.

5. The reasoning spirit opened new opportunities for the people to find our loopholes in religious beliefs. The invention of the printing press helped to publish books on a large scale.

6. The new inventions, discoveries and writing of eminent men completely changed the outlook of the people towards the state. It developed a spirit of nationalism and individualism. It resulted in the emergence of nation states such as England, France, Holland, Portugal and Spain.

7. The study of the old classics which ran counter to Christian ideals greatly weakened the church and revived the spirit of Humanism.

8. The study of history became more scientific. The Renaissance resulted in “Humanism” which was noted for its sympathetic and devoted approach to mankind.



Erasmus

9. The Greek and Latin classics were humane in nature. The protagonists of this culture were

called “Humanists”, and their subjects “Humanities”.

“Humanism, whose seed was sown by Petrarch in the fourteenth century and whose fruit was plucked by Erasmus in the sixteenth, still lives in higher education through our Europe and America”.

Reformation

The term 'Reformation' refers to the religious reform movement in the Catholic Church which led to the rise of a new section of Christians known as Protestants. These Protestants broke away from the Roman Catholic Church in order to form new churches on nationalist lines. Though reformation was a religious movement it was an outcome of the socio, economic and political conditions that prevailed in the sixteenth century.

During the medieval period the Church had developed a powerful hierarchy led by the Pope (Bishop of Rome) and assisted by cardinals, archbishops, bishops and priests. Every Christian had to perform seven sacraments in his life time with the assistance of the priests of the church. Hence, the church had acquired absolute authority to control the personal lives of Christians. The church exploited Christians by all means.

Religious appointments were sold and those who purchased the positions charged high fees for the services they rendered. The new learning promoted by the Renaissance and growth of capitalist tendencies influenced some of the clergymen. The popes and higher clergy lived like princess. They indulged in corrupt practices to amass wealth. They lived a life of opulence, immorality, running gambling houses and keeping mistresses. Dispensations which exempted people

from certain laws of the church were sold. Moreover any opinion or doctrine contrary to the church dogma was considered heretical. Such heretics were burnt at stakes. For example John Huss was burnt at the stake in 1415.A.D.

The growing nationalist sentiment also worked against the church. Powerful dynasties were emerging in Spain, France and in various parts of Europe which resisted the overlords of Rome. The church collected various taxes and a large portion of this was sent to Rome, the head quarters of the Catholic Church. Christians of various countries like Germany, England, and Netherlands etc. disliked this practice. The rulers of various countries resented the control of the church on their royal authority, and the church lands being exempted from royal taxes.

The immediate cause of the Lutheran revolt was the issue of 'sale of indulgences', A magnificent church known as St.Peter's church was being built by the Pope. A lot of money was



Martin Luther

required for the building of that church. The Pope ordered the subordinate churches to raise funds for the construction of that church Johann Tetzel, a Dominican friar, in order to raise funds, sold indulgences for the remission of the penalty for the sins in the purgatory. The quantum of remission would be in proportion to the amount of money spent for the purchase of 'indulgences'. Such vulgar salesmanship of the clergy shocked Pious clergy like Martin Luther who raised a banner of revolt against the corrupt practices of the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1517, Martin Luther nailed his protest against the indulgences in the form of 95 theses to the door of the Wittenberg church in Saxony. His protest theses were translated, copied, and circulated widely in printed form. In 1520 Luther published three pamphlets

i.e 1) AN ADDRESS TO THE NOBILITY OF THE GERMAN NATION.

2) ON THE BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY OF THE CHURCH AND

3) THE FREEDOM OF THE CHRISTIAN MAN.

In his writings Luther questioned the



Pope Leo X

authority and relevance of the Pope and church councils.

Pope Leo X, through a papal bull (papal order in a sealed cover) threatened Luther with excommunication if he failed to recant. But Luther encouraged by the support of the German people and princess, defied the authority of the Pope and burnt in public the papal bull and some books of canon law. This "burning of the books" symbolized the 'declaration of independence' of the German principalities from the control of the Roman Pope.



Charles V

Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, summoned Luther to an imperial Diet (Assembly) at WORMS, and asked Luther to recant.

Supported and protected by German princes led by Frederick of Saxony, Luther refused to retrace his step. Lutheranism refused to accept the mediatory role of the Roman Church, reduced the sacraments from seven to three (i.e baptism, marriage and communion) condemned monasticism (and the clergymen were to marry) and adopted native German language for religious and secular

purposes. The German princes and nobles also took possession of the church lands. In 1529 the Lutheran princes defined an imperial edict asking them to suppress Lutheranism-made a formal 'protest' that "they would remain loyal to the God rather than to the Emperor". Hence the Lutherans were called 'protestants'.



Ulrich Zwingli

Ulrich Zwingli in Zurich (Switzerland) and a French clergy John Calvin. Who fled to Switzerland similarly raised 'protests' against the papal order and more or less toed the lines of Martin Luther. All of them wanted the church to be restored to its early purity and simplicity. In England the Tudor King, Henry VIII quarreled with the Pope Clement VII, on the question of securing papal sanction for his divorce with Catherine and marriage to Anne Boleyn. He pressurized the English church to break away from Rome in 1533. In the succeeding year the 'Act of Supremacy' of the Parliament made the English king the supreme head of Anglican Church. Thus a clerical protest against Roman Catholic Church resulted in the emergence of non-Latin national states and non-Catholic Christian sects in Europe.

Counter Reformation

The triumphant progress of Protestantism was viewed with great concern and fear by the Roman Catholic Church. The aim of the counter-reformation was primarily to restore the Church to a condition of Pristine purity and sublime holiness. The church stood in dire need of protection from within and without. Before things went out of control, it took drastic measures to arrest the onward march of Protestantism. It also committed itself to the purification of the Church. This movement for reform within the church and the steps taken by it to arrest the growth of Protestantism came to be known as Counter-Reformation.

Society of Jesus

Ignatius Loyola and the Society of Jesus(1491-1556)

Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish nobleman, was born in 1491. He became a soldier and served Emperor Charles V by fighting the French. He was wounded in a battle, and during the period of treatment he had strange religious experiences. He underwent a great transformation after studying the



Ignatius Loyola

works relating to the lives of Jesus Christ and order saints. He founded a religious order known as the Society of Jesus with papal consent and enrolled sixty members (Jesuits) who were subjected to more religious discipline and training. Each member had to undergo Loyola's spiritual exercises and in 1540, the Pope sanctioned increase in the strength of Jesuit members. The Jesuits, who swore to lead a life of poverty, chastity and "service to god and Christianity", spread themselves throughout the European continent and worked tirelessly with great zeal as missionaries. They spread the message of Christ, and opened schools everywhere. The Jesuits were the agents in propagating the counter-reformation. The Jesuits in their missionary activities achieved remarkable success. The Jesuits did yeomen service for the cause of Catholicism.

The Council of Trent

The Council of Trent (1545 – 63) aimed at reforming the Catholic church. Though it failed to bring about unity in Christendom, it gave a clear definition to Catholic doctrines; the council marked the triumph of populism. After the Council of Trent, the Pope was recognized as the supreme arbiter in religious matters as far as Catholicism was concerned. Evil and unworthy priests were to be removed. Celibacy was enforced. The service-book of the church was completely renewed and the Bible was revised.

The inquisition

In order to root out heresy, the church-court-'inquisition'-meted out brutal punishments to people who wavered in their allegiance to the

Catholic faith. The Spanish inquisition was founded during the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Torture was used to extract confession.

The Church also prepared an 'Index' of hierarchical books and passages and such hierarchical writings were prohibited for the believers.

Geographical Discoveries

The age of Renaissance has removed all the mediaeval ideas from the mind of the people and it fostered a spirit of adventure among the people of Europe to explore unknown distant lands in various parts of the world.

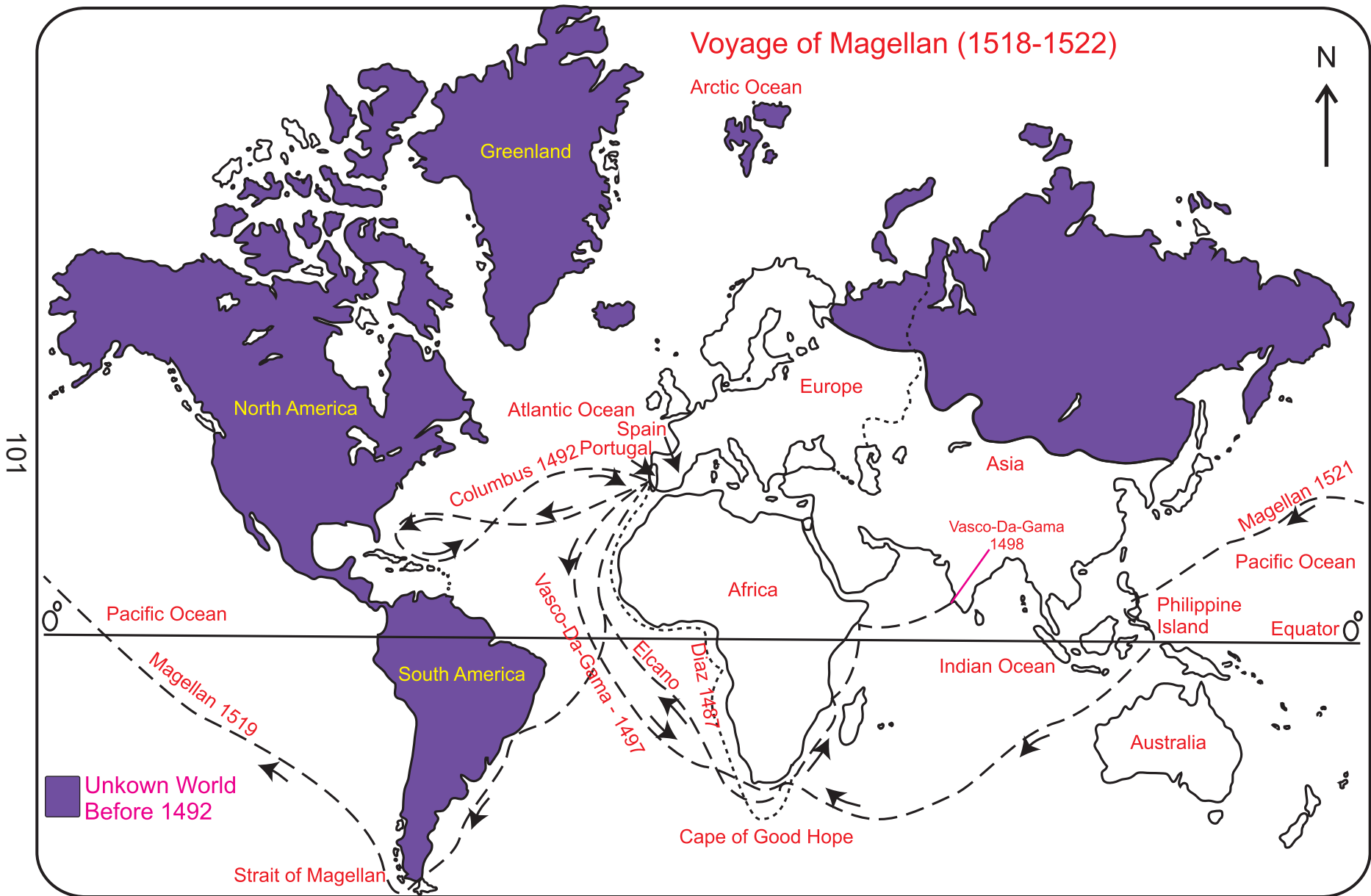
Knowledge about Earth

During this period the scientists discovered that the earth is spherical in shape. So the sailors concluded that they might return to the same point from where they began their journey. It encouraged them to travel.

Scientific insertion contributed to development in the modern era. Among all these inventions, the invention of Mariner's compass was the most significant one. It is an instrument meant to know the directions. Its needle always points towards north. It saves the people at sea especially to



15th century ship



the south of Equator from getting People dared travel to distant places because they had the correct knowledge of geographical directions.

In the 15th century after the occupation of Canary Islands, the Portuguese began to make efforts to explore the western side of Africa. Prince Henry a Portuguese made great efforts in this direction hence known as Henry the Navigator (1394-1460). He started a school for navigators and encouraged extensive exploration. The sailors were taught how to make use of the Mariner's Compass and astrolabe. His sailors undertook many voyages along the coast line of West Africa. They discovered Azores and Madeira Islands and went as far as Sudan and Senegal.

After the fall of Constantinople in 1453 to the Ottoman Turks, it had become impossible to travel to Asia from Europe. It endangered the spice trade of the Europeans; Until then the Arabs were the intermediaries in spice trade. Hence the Europeans had to search for new sea routes in order to reach Asia and to amass wealth. They sought royal patronage to undertake long voyages to find our new routed to India and Cathay (China).

The geographical imagination of Europe was enormously stimulated by the Mongol conquests. The desire for foreign travel and commerce was greatly encouraged by the Crusaders. The overland journey of a small party of Venetians, of which Marco Polo's travel to Cathay (China) at the end of the thirteenth century was a bold undertaking.

Remarkable discoveries were made during the second half on the 15th

century. Barthmellow Diaz a Portuguese, reached the southern most tip of Africa, which came to be called the 'Cape of Good hope'. In 1497, Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, sailed across the India Ocean and reached Kerala's coastal town of Calicut in 1498. His discovery of new sea route to India was a remarkable achievement.



Vasco da gama

Christopher Columbus, was an Italian but his voyages were finance by the Queen of Spain. He was the first to sail across Atlantic Ocean in 1472, with three ships-The Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta with 88 crew members.



Columbus

He reached America on 11th October 1492 after great difficulties. This was the most significant discovery of Columbus and it came to be known as 'The New World'.

Fernando Cortez, a Spanish adventurer made an expedition to explore the coast of Central America and discovered Mexico and Peru surrendered to Pizarro in 1530. The discovery of Mexico and Peru caused a steady stream of gold and silver to flow across the Atlantic to Spain.

Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, reached and named the Pacific Ocean.

Amerigo Vespucci, Italian adventurer, made four voyages to the region visited by Columbus. He gave a detailed description about the land and its people.

Martin Wald Muller, a German cartographer was drawing a map of the world and he named the New World-America after Amerigo Vespucci.

For commercial prosperity and imperialism both Portugal and Spain divided the world between them with the help of the Pope. Africa, Asia and Brazil were given to Portugal and Spain established control over parts of Northern and Southern America and Spaniards poured there in great numbers, in search of gold and silver. Spain amassed a lot of wealth. It lured the other countries of Europe to establish their colonies in the New world especially France. England and Holland the countries began to fight among themselves for territories in the American Continent.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The birth place of the Renaissance was _____.
a) Italy b) Germany c) England d) Austria
- 2) _____ was responsible for the Reformation?
a) John Huss b) Martin Luther King c) Zwingli d) Calvin
- 3) Constantinople was captured by the Turks in _____.
a) 1452 A.D. b) 1553 A.D. c) 1453 A.D. d) 1353 A.D.
- 4) Mona Lisa was painted by _____.
a) Micheal Angelo b) Raphael
c) Titian d) Leonarda da vinci
- 5) The religious order known as the society of Jesus was Founded by _____.
a) Martin Luther b) Charles-V
c) Ulrich Zwingli d) Ignatius Loyala

- 6) Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in _____.
a)1498 b)1497 c)1496 d)1499

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Dane | Father of modern science |
| 2) Mochael Angelo | New scientific invention |
| 3) Friar Roger Bacon | America |
| 4) Mariner's Compass | Last judgment |
| 5) Amerigo Vespucci | Divine comedy |
| | Last supper |
| | New sea route |

III) Write Short Answers.

- 1) What were the two broad divisions of the Renaissance movement?
- 2) Write a short note on Painting during the Renaissance period.
- 3) What were the important scientific inventions during Renaissance period?
- 4) Define – Renaissance.
- 5) Write a note on indulgence.
- 6) The council of Trent – Define.
- 7) Write a note on Henry the Navigator.
- 8) What were the effects of the new voyages?

IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1) Renaissance in Italy

- a) Which Country was known as the school of Europe?
- b) Who was the first great Pioneer of classical art?
- c) Name the doctor of Charles V. Who wrote seven books?
- d) Who was noted for his mastery of colour?

2) Reformation

- a) What was the immediate cause of the Lutheran revolt?
- b) Who were the 'Protestants'?
- c) What were the Sacraments that were reduced from seven to three?
- d) Who was Johann Tetzel?

3) Society of Jesus

- a) Who founded the Society of Jesus?
- b) In which year it was founded?
- c) How many members (Jesuits) enrolled in the Society of Jesus?
- d) Who were the agents propagating the Counter Reformation?

4) New discoveries

- a) Who named the Cape of Good Hope?
- b) What was the name of Christopher Columbus's discovery?
- c) Name the three ships used by Christopher Columbus.
- d) Which Portuguese explorer named the Pacific Ocean?

V) Answer in a Paragraph.

- 1) Write a paragraph on Humanism during the Renaissance period.
- 2) What were the Results of the Renaissance?
- 3) What were the services of Martin Luther against the corrupt practices of the Roman Catholic Church?
- 4) Write a note on 'The inquisition' and 'Index'.
- 5) What were the causes for the Geographical Discoveries?

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

- 1) On an outline map of the world trace the routes taken by
 - a) Christopher Columbus.
 - b) Magellan.
 - c) Vasco da Gama
 - d) Barthomellow Diaz.
- 2) Collect pictures of the famous paintings of
 - a) Michael Angelo.
 - b) Leonardo da vinci.
 - c) Raphael.
 - d) Titan. And paste them in your scrapbook.
- 3) Find out more information on the Society of Jesus and their work in India.
- 4) Choose any one painting of Leonardo da vinci or Michael Angelo and write a paragraph on why you think it is so famous.

2. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The Industrial Revolution which took place in England fundamentally changed the industrial, commercial, political and social life of the western world. The term Industrial Revolution is used to express the adoption of system of making things on large scale in factories. **The term Industrial revolution refers to the shift from an agrarian, handicraft, labour intensive economy into one dominated by machine manufacturers, factories and a free flow of capital.** The capitalist procured raw materials and supplied it to the artisans and craftsmen who manufactured products in their houses. New inventions were taking place in different areas, which gave birth to machines. The machines changed the entire method of production. The revolution was completely economic in nature. There was no violence, no bloodshed, it was a peaceful process of industrial transformation. The French writer Blanqui first coined the term Industrial Revolution.

Factors responsible for Industrial Revolution

In the 18th century many innovations in agricultural methods and organization has brought about far-reaching changes. The traditional patterns of farming were breaking up. Agriculture became more and more a capitalist enterprise. Peasants freed from manorial obligations joined the ranks of entrepreneurs and tenants. The demand for English goods went on increasing. The expansion of commerce was the result of the discoveries of new lands and new sea routes. The population in European

countries expanded rapidly due to factors. More efficient agriculture and better food distribution reduced malnutrition which meant more births. The progress of science revolutionised the methods of production. These conditions and many natural advances were favourable for the beginning of an Industrial Revolution.

The widespread production of rural handicrafts provided the foundation for the rapid expansion of trade. This expansion resulted a search for new markets. The capitalists encouraged the scientists to invent machines. Further, the European countries exploited the colonies and their exploitation gave birth to capitalism. The capitalists wanted production of more goods in order to gain more profits and for this they required factories. With the help of newly invented machines, the people produced goods on large scale. These factors helped the lapid industrial changes in Europe. Before the Renaissance scientific knowledge was not put into practice, but now there was awakening all around.

England in the 18th century was in a most favourable position for an Industrial Revolution. It had become the leading maritime and colonial power of the world. Here colonial and naval supremacy provided an incentive for the development of industries as the colonies provide raw materials as well as markets. Britain also possessed many natural advantages, her coast line and climate promoted trends towards industrialisation. The role played by private enterprises in England's economic developments

was extraordinary and unique. The engines of the industrial revolution made England rich and powerful. Many protestant artisans of Spain and France migrated to England due to religious persecutions. The English government provided them shelter and monetary help and in return made full use of their skills. It gave an impetus to industrialization in England.

Scientific Inventions and Technological Developments – Revolution in the Textile Industry

The industrial revolution brought a change from handicrafts to machine manufacture and from human or animal power to other forms of energy such as steam. The cotton textile industry was the first to gain momentum from the outburst of inventions. **John Kay's** (1733) “Flying Shuttle” speeded up the process of weaving and thus increased the demand for thread. **James Hargreaves's** “water Frame” and **Crompton's** “Spinning Mule” (1769) supplied the demand for thread. **Cartwright's** “power loom” (1754) improved weaving methods. **Whitney's** “cotton gin” (1793) made a large and cheap supply of raw cotton for spinning. **Elias Howe** invented the “sewing machine” (1846).

Inventions of Power

The most important invention of the Industrial Revolution was the steam engine. **James Watt** studied Newcomen's steam engine and invented a new steam engine in 1769. Steam replaced horse and water power in the textile industry. **George Stephenson** invented the steam locomotive engine in 1825. In 1830, the first passenger railway between Manchester and Liverpool was

operated. The steam printing press in 1814 decreased the cost on printed materials. Later on **Faraday** invented the dynamo.



George Stephenson



James Watt

'An Improver of the Steam Engines'

Abraham Derby experimented to substitute coke for charcoal for smelting iron ore. In 1760, **John Smeaton** improved the “Derby process” with the addition of water power. **Humphrey Davy** invented the miner's safety lamp which enabled the miners to do their work safely. In 1784, **Henry Cort** introduced the puddling process for the purification of pig iron.

In 1855, **Bessemer** invented a new method of making steel. From this time onward coal and iron went hand in hand with steam as the foundation of industrialisation.

Revolution in Transport

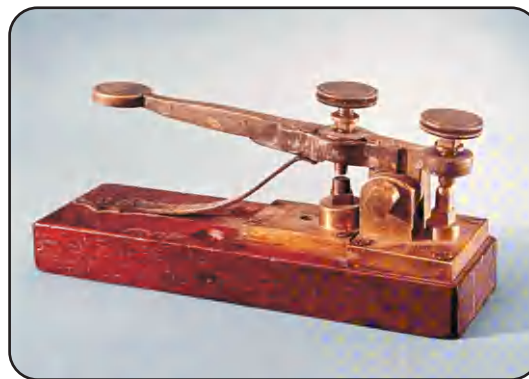
Changes in mining and metallurgy speeded changes in other industries especially transportation and communication. **John Metcalfe and John McAdam** made tremendous improvements in road making. McAdam devised the method of making pucca roads, which were called “macadamised” roads. **John Brindley** constructed a network of canals in important towns like Birmingham, London, Liverpool, Manchester, etc., any they were soon linked by canals.



Steam Engine

Revolution in the means of Communication

'**Sir Rowland Hill**' invented the “penny post system” by which the business men were able to carry on their correspondence with their customers and clients from far and near. **Morse** invented the method of sending messages through telegraph wires. In 1835 the first electric telegraph came into existence. Point for Discussion- present state of Electric Telegraph in India.



Electric Telegraph

Revolution in Agriculture

The revolution in agriculture had started before the industrial revolution. New farm machinery included the steel plough and the harrow for breaking the ground, the mechanical drill for seeding and the horse drawn cultivator to replace the hoe. There were also machines for reaping and threshing. The practice of crop rotation was adopted to maintain soil fertility. **Clover**, one of the plants which add fertility to the soil was cultivated. Land owners in England began to enlarge their farms. The strips that lay scattered about the village were also consolidated so that they could hold all their lands in one piece thereby increasing the production.

Effects of Industrial Revolution- Social Effects

The industrial Revolution left a deep impact on all facts of European life. The changes in agricultural production, business organisation and technology had revolutionary effects in society and politics. People were drawn from the country side into cities thus during to a number of industrial towns. The overcrowded towns lacked sanitary amenities. Air, water and noise pollution affected the health of people. The Industrialists found it more profitable to employ women and

children in their factories. Mass underemployment became one of the greatest social problems. It also destroyed the old division of the society and created two distinct classes, the 'capitalists' and the 'Labours'. The division of people into 'haves' (rich) and "have nots" (poor) became pronounced. As industries developed in many of the European countries, they were forced to set up their colonies in other continents to get raw materials and to sell their goods. This search for colonies led to colonial imperialism.

Political Effects

The emergence of big towns necessitated parliamentary reforms. A number of parliamentary reforms were introduced. The factory acts were passed in 1819, 1833 and 1847 to improve the condition of labourers and to give them protection from the exploitation of capitalists. In 1825, trade unions were organized to fight for their rights. It also gave rise to ideas of rationalism and internationalism through means of communication and transport. This also gave rise to the demand for democratic government on an economic basis i.e. Socialism.

Economic Effects

The industrial Revolution changed the economic face of England. England became the most advanced country in the world. It developed its trade relations and this increased the national income. Cottage industries could not compete with the factories and they met their natural death in course of time. The establishment of factories saw the rise of many new industrial towns like Manchester, Lancashire, Birmingham and Sheffield. The birth of new classes the Capitalist and the Labour class made the poor

poorer and the entire capital of the country went in to the coffers of the capitalist. It was therefore as someone said "The Industrial Revolution made the rich richer and the poor poorer".

New Idealism

The Industrial Revolution gave birth to many political terminologies which are frequently used. Capitalism was born out of the mass production of goods which led to the owners of the big industries amassing wealth. The large scale factories began to develop mercantile capital, this was the beginning of capitalism.

Socialism

The slogan of socialism was raised by the labour classed against capitalism. The motive behind socialism was that there should be a just distribution of wealth and to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. Nobody should starve and everybody's needs must be met. Industrialization sharpened the distinction between the middle class and the labour class. Socialistic demands were meant to narrow this gap. Robert Owen was the first person to coin the word "socialism".



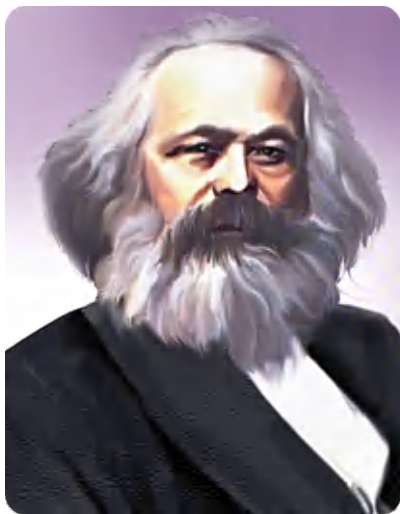
Robert Owen

Inventions during the Industrial Revolution

INDUSTRY	NAME	INVENTIONS	YEAR
1.TEXTILE	John Kay	Flying Shuttle	1733
	James Hargreaves	Spinning Frame	1769
	Richard Arkwright	Water Frame	1769
	Samuel Crompton	Spinning Mule	1769
	Edmund Cartwright	Power Loom	1754
	Eli Whitney	Cotton Gin	1793
	Elias Howe	Sewing machine	1846
2.STEAM	Thomas Newcomen	First steam engine	1763
	James Watt	Redesigned Newcomen's steam engine.	1769
		First Iron ship	1790
	George Stephenson	First Locomotive called Rocket	1813
		First Railway	1825
	Robert Fulton	Steam Boat called Clermont	1807
	Robert Stephenson	Flying Rocket	1829
3.Iron and Steel		Steam printing Press	1814
	Faraday	Dynamo	1831
	Abraham Derby	Substitution of coal from charcoal	
	John Smeaton	Improved Derby Process	1760
	Humphrey Davis	Safety lamp	1816
4.Transport	Henry Cort	Pudding process for purification of iron	1784
	Bersemmer	Method of making Steel	1855
5.Communication	John Metcalfe	Road making	
	John McAdam	Macadamised Roads	
	John Brindley	Networking Of Canals	
	Sir Rowland Hill	Penny Post system	1835
	Samuel Morse	Sending messages through telegraph wires.	1836
		First electric telegraph	
	Cyrus W field	Trans Atlantic under Sea Cable Connectivity	

Marxism

Marxism is a theory developed by **Karl Marx** who was a socialist from Germany. His theory is based on the assumption that production and physical forces have an intimate relationship, and the surplus value of products should go in favour of the working class. The industrial revolution gave birth to Marxism and philosophies which are sufficiently advanced these days.



Karl Marx

Theory of Laissez-Faire

It was a result of Industrial Revolution that the theory of Laissez-Faire or “free trade” came to the forefront. By this theory capitalist

and traders pleaded that the state had no right to interfere in the affairs of the factories and trade.

Impact of Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution led man to become a slave of the machines. The owners of the factories ruthlessly exploited their employees. The hours of work in the factory varied between fourteen to sixteen hours a day. The women and children were employed at low wages and were also required to work on dangerous machines. It also created serious problem of under employment. The people began to live an unnatural life.

The industrial Revolution had both good and as well as evil effects. But it is undoubtedly clear that these effects were far reaching. **Davies** says, “The Industrial Revolution was not however an unmixed blessing. The domestic system of industry which it brought to an end was in many respects ,more conducive to the happiness of the workers”. It bestowed great material benefits to mankind. In brief the industrial revolution has made the modern world what it is today.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. During the Industrial Revolution Production become _____.
a) faster b) slower c) very slow d) no change
2. _____ was the birth place of the Industrial Revolution.
a) USA b) France c) England d) Germany
3. Great Britain is an _____.
a) Peninsula b) Island c) Desert d) Mountain

4. Cotton gin was invented by _____.
a) James Hargreaves b) Eli Whitney c) Samuel Crompton d) Elias Howe
5. In _____ the First Passenger Railway was operated in Britain.
a) 1830 b) 1850 c) 1779 d) 1900

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. John Kay | Road |
| 2. James Watt | Dynamo |
| 3. Faraday | Flying Shuttle |
| 4. MC Adam | Spinning |
| 5. Humphrey | New Steam Engine |
| | Safety Lamp |
| | Cotton Gin |

III) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Textile Industry
 - a) Which industry gained the first momentum from the outburst of Invention?
 - b) Who invented the “Plying Shuttle”?
 - c) Who invented the sewing Machine?
 - d) When was the Cotton Gin invented?
2. Invention in Power
 - a) Who invented a new steam Engine in 1769?
 - b) Who invented the safety Lamp?
 - c) What did Bersemer invent 1855?
 - d) Who introduced the Pudding process? What is it used for?

IV) Answer Briefly.

1. What is meant by the term 'Industrial Revolution'?
2. What were the results of the expansion of Commerce?
3. Write a note on Revolution in Agriculture
4. What is the motive behind socialism?
5. Who is Karl Marx? What was his Theory?

V) Answer in Detail.

1. What were the Causes for the Industrial Revolution?
2. What were the effects of the Industrial Revolution?
3. Mention some Important scientific Inventions that were made during the Industrial Revolution.